

People.

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NEW YORK, MAY 7, 1899.

Reports of Several of the Demonstrations.

w York's Mammoth Turn-out and Clear Voice-Sparks from Syracuse, Boston, Clinton, Paterson, Greenpoint, Pittsburgh,-Braddock, West Newton--The Demonstration in Pittsburgh Pronounced the Grandest yet held in the State-

New York City celebrated May Day on May Day in manner and style surssing all its previous efforts on that date. An imposing parade, headed by Patrick Murphy, member of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., and of the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A., as Grand Marshal and closing with the D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., division, started from the Labor Lyceum at 8:30 p. m., wended its way through the down-town West Side districts of the city-a region that had peyer before been paraded throughas far up as 36th street, and then moved castward till it emptied itself into and filled the Union Square. There the mammoth assemblage was called to order from the main stand by Lucien Sanial, who in terse and imassioned language gave a sketch of the development and significance of the International May Day demonstrations. Barnes, of Philadelphia, De Leon, Hanford, Arthur Keep, Vanderporten and Alvan S. Brown were the other speakers there.

The following declaration and greeting was adopted amid tremendous

cheers:

The Socialist workingmen of New York City, in mass meeting assembled to celebrate May Day, send greeting to their feliew Socialists througaout the world.

The Socialist Inter-nation, founded at Paris in 1889, is already greater than any single political aggregate of conflicting economic classes misnamed a nation. Every day adds to its strength and intelligence. In every country its class-conscious praisitarian armies are victoriously marching to the conquest of the public powers. Its American contingent, numbering only a few hundred some years ago, was \$2,00 strong at the fall election of 1898, and at its present fath of progress will soon number a million.

million.
Capitalism is doomed. With its "Anglo-Saxon." "Franco-Russ" and "Tripple". Alliances, with its insattable class greed, incurable class corruption, murderous class rule and violent class conflicts, it represents war, riot and despotism on a far more stopendous scale than the feudalism which it applanted.

The 20th century is dawning. Away with barbarism: Onward to civilization: From San Francisco to Mossow, from Cocur d'Alene to Carnaux the cry is rising: "Proletarians of all countries, unite:"

Besides the main, there were three other stands on the Square,—one more English, and two others from which addresses were delivered in the German language and the Yiddish dialect

respectively.

The second English stand was located on the 4th avenue side of the Square. From there speeches were de-livered by Hunter, Rosenblath, Wag-man, Rothkopf, Collins and Wright.

From the German stand, located on the Broadway side of the Square, there spoke Paul Flaeschel, Peter Flebiger, Adolf Jablinowski and Rud, Gross-

From the Jewish stand, Dr. Halpern,

Seidel, Feigenbaum and Lawn addressed a large crowd.

At a late hour this memorable demonstration broke up with loud cheers for the Socialist Labor Party.

IN SYRACUSE, N. Y., May Day was celebrated on Sunday, April 30. A large audience gathered in City Hall and was addressed by Daniel De Leon.

IN BOSTON, MASS., May Day was celebrated by a large meeting, addressed by J. Mahlon Barnes, of Philadelphia, on Sunday, April 30.

IN CLINTON, MASS., a magnificent May Day demonst. ation (was held on Sunday, April 30, with David Goldstein, of Boston, as the speaker. The meeting was very enthusiastic. Commete Goldstein's recommendation that section Clinton, instead of spending 110 a month for an additional club room, expend the amount by sending room, expend the amount by sending THE PEOPLE for three months free to the citizens of this town until every one of the 11,000 citizens have had our party organ in their homes for at least party organ in their homes for at least
a quarter of a year, bids fair to be
adopted. We distributed 600 copies of
the May Day issue of THE PEOPLE,
which is the lest way to kill all oppoation to us. This is the opening wedge
of our campaign. Comrade Keinard
peaks here May 27.

J. P. McDONALD.

IN PATERSON, N. J., a grand May bey rally was held with Maguire and rats as the speakers.

IN GREENPOINT, N. Y., the Social-a celebrated May Day in Eckford all with Allman, Pattberg and Feid-

IN PITTSBURGH, BRADDOCK AND WEST NEWTON, PA., imposing May Day demonstrations were held. The biggest of all was held in Pittsburgh. The celebration there was the largest and grandest yet held by the Socialists in the State. The miners came in from all parts of the District.

Keep as eye on your wrapper. See when the ashecription expires. Renew in time, it is prevent interruption in the mailing of the most and facilities work at the office.

HOW S. L. P. VOTES

Affect the Capitalist Press and Kindred Spirits.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., May 4.-The capitalist class and their henchmen of this city have, since the election when the S. L. P. elected 5 of its candidates and polled such a large vote, been acting as though sitting on a griddle over a hot fire.

First they blustered, then they taffied. Their bluster and their taffy is taken, by the unterrified, uncompromising comrades, for what it is worth

The mouthpieces of capitalism, the daily papers, attempt to eatch us with honeyed words, but it is "Nay, nay, Pauline," with the comrades.

When we had but 106 votes, the press said, in 1896: "Oh, they are all Jews"; when we had 414 votes, they said: 'Jewish votes in our city did it"; Comrade Goldsmith, at the time, pointed out that there were only 86 Jewish voters in the whole city; since then that cry of the papers has been a standing joke, so much that one great big Hibernian shouter yelled out on the street, after the news of the Socialist victory: "THANK GOD, I AM A JEW!" Now, when we get 711 "Jewish votes" out of a total poll of 2,151, it would appear as though a great many 'Wandering Jews' must have voted early and often.

The "Social Debauchery," through its collection of freaks in Hartford. sent a letter congratulating us on our victory, attempting to insinuate they were of our flesh and blood, supposing thereby to gain recognition. Our Organizer was instructed to return the letter with the endorsement that "we do not accept congratulations from labor fakirs." The first one of those American Socialists "that we catch here we will cage and place on exhibition as the only genuine American ever imported from Russia."

ing astray. Four years of work and trial for Socialism has left memories trial for Socialism has left memories of struggles in the shape of scars on ourselves, and traces of care on the faces of our wives, that we will never forget. We will push the knife deep. forget. We will push the knife deep. Up to date several pigs have had cause to squeal. We have caused a stir in some circles that has given rise to bad odors in consequence. It makes quite a difference when the proletariat becomes the kicker instead of the kicked, and the advance guard of the proletariat in New Britain is now handing out riat in New Britain is now handing ou some kicks that the capitalist class will find are but "love taps" in comparison to those handed out by the **res**t of the forces in time to come. CHAS, E. PATRICK.

The work of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in the Pittsburg district of the miners has been so effective that the local of the pure and simplers could no longer pay rent and has to meet in private houses, while the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. are going to build a hall of their own. The fakirs are on the run and the toilers are at last coming to their true friends; a year or two more and there will be a wonderful change in the State of Penn-

This interesting item of news comes miners, starved out by Democratic and Republican, Gold-Bug and Silver-Bug stock-holders, are on strike for better conditions:

"The detachment of Federal troops, that arrived here this afternoon to quell the miners' riot, comprises seveney-five men of Company M. Twentieth Infantry, under Capt. Bachelor. They carry fifteen days' rations and 2,000 rounds of ammunition. MANY OF THE SOLDIERS ARE VETERANS WHO FOUGHT AT SAN JUAN.

Thus we see the Spaniards and Filipinos are being used for dummies to practise on. In the conflict with these, 'our soldier boys" are to be trained for their real work,-the work of shooting down the workingman in America. The fight in Cuba and the Phillipines is not the real thing,—the real thing is the fight in America.

What workingman, whose ears can at all be reached by the Socialist propagandist, is there who on election day could henceforth cast his ballot for the political coolies of their capitalist exploiter and thus help enthrone either the Democratic or the Republican agents of the capitalist class.

Smash them both with the Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P. vote!

BOSTON MACHINISTS.

poston Machinists, S. T. & L. A., was organized April 24, 1809, will meet the second, and fourth Mondays of the month at Homestead Hall, 727 Washington street, Boston. All machinists are invited to join and roll up the membership.

W. R. DVFR, Sagatawa Boston Machinists, S. T. & L. A., was

W. R. DYER, Secretary, Olive Place, Boston, Mass.

SOCIAL CONTRASTS.

Which We Are Striving to Wipe Out.

Look at this Picture, **Bulletin of Luxury!**

A DUEL OF MILLIONS

lars for the possession of a picture, raising each other's bid \$1,000 or \$2,000 at a time, was the exciting sport which an audience of other men of millions gazed upon in Chickering Hall.

The star performers were William A. Clarke, Montana's "Copper King," and George Gould, also one of an American style of monarch—the "Railroad King."

The audience that watched this duel for the possession of Fortuny's masterpiece, "The Choice of a Model," was made up of such men as Collis P. Huntington, J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller and other noted figures

in the world of finance.
"The Choice of a Model" represents a group, supposedly of artists, critically surveying a nude woman. It is only a small picture-32 by 21 inches-but worth much more than its weight'in

George Gould's last bid was \$41,000, and when the "Copper King" made it \$42,000 the son of Jay Gould withdrew the Clarke residence on Ninety-first street.
Collis P. Huntington gratified his

aesthetic taste by securing Troyon's "The Lane" for \$13,700: Baudry's "Fortune and the Child" for \$6,500, and his "Breakfast in the Old Convent," \$6,900. Other prices paid were, \$11,500 for

Van Marcke's "Cows in the Valley Toucques," also secured by W. A. Clark; \$10,700 for Zamacois's "Checkmated," by a dealer; \$9,000 for Meissonier's "End of a Game of Cards"; \$12,500 for Meissonier's "The Stirrup Cup"; \$12,000 for Troyon's "Cow Among the Cabbages," and \$15,000 for Leibl's "Village Politician."

The grand total of this Stewart collection was about \$400,700, an average of about \$3,136 for each picture.

Standard Oil certificates of par value of \$100 sold to-day in Wall street for \$400. The trust of which John D. Rockefeller is president is pay-ing nearly forty per cent. dividends.

LUXURIOUS ELEVATORS.

Satin-Lined Cars Used in the Houses of Millionaires.

Little boudoirs on wings is the appropriate description given by an en-thusiastic Frenchman of the elevators he found himself invited to enter on arriving in the very new and sumptuous houses of his American hostesses. In houses of his American hostesses. In fact, so agreeable an impression did these elevators have on his receptive and appreciative Gallie mind that he is going back to Paris to preach the benefits the elevator will confer in the tall French houses, So far in Paris there is but one of these conveniences known, and that has been recently fitted into the splendid town residence of the Countess Castellane. In the great houses of our American millionaires the elevator is becoming the rule and not the exception, especially so at and not the exception, especially so at Newport and in New York City, where a foot of land is worth a small fortune.

and the houses are rearing their heads more loftily every year.

The exceeding usefulness and beauty of the private elevator has never been more clearly demonstrated than in the great Astor mansion on Fifth avenue. especially when an elaborate entertain-ment is in progress. One of the chief beauties of this admirable dwelling is the grand staircase, that sweeps up from the very doors of the marble vestibule to the great hall opening on to the picture gallery. At night, when palms and candles shed alternate light and shade along the crimson carpet, silver rods, and carved balustrade, this is the very choicest spot on which to display gracefully gorgeous toilets. Therefore, when the women in their wraps and fur boots are set down under the porte cochère, they are led to one side of the vestibule, a grilled door slides back, and six at a time are ushered into the snuggest little eleva-

tor ever seen. Its floor is covered with a velvet carpet of the warmest cerise tone, and, being octagon shaped, four of the sides are made of plate glass mirrors framed in gilt, and four sides are panels of tufted cerise satin. The roof is built of gilded iron, wrought in odd shapes and partly filled in with rose-colored glass, over which a spray of electric lights spring. By this device the inte-rior of the car is filled with a tender, becoming glow that every woman keenly appreciates, as she does also the six comfortable seats the elevator contains and the fact that she was saved the necessity of parading in her wraps like a chrysalis up that splendid

stairway.

A solemn young man in powdered head and court livery guards the electric lever and the travelers in the eletric lever and the travelers in the ele-vator, all of whom are landed on the third floor. There they are ushered into a dressing room, wraps are re-moved, tollets touched up, and the charming butterflies are ready to meet their male escorts and join the gay prosion moving down the great stair-

And then at This. **Bulletin of Misery!**

WALKED MANY MILES.

Two men of millions in a duel of dol- The Smiths Journey from Hartford in Search of Work.

> Joseph Smith, 30 years old, his wife Bessie, 27 years old, and their seven-teen-months-old daughter, who had come here from Hartford, the man and woman walking and pushing a baby coach in which the little one rode, were applicants for assistance at the office Superintendent of the Poor Bren-n, Sunday, says the Bridgeport tandard." The man and woman "Standard." were tired and worn by their long tramp, but the little one seemed to be immune from the effects of cold eather, for it was strong ar cheer-

> ful.
>
> Smith and his wife, who could no longer pay rent because the husband had not had work for months, left Hartford at 9 o'clock, Wednesday evening. They were hungry and without means, and driven to desperation, decided to start out to look for a future home wherever the husband could find employment. They walked all Wednerpleyment. employment. They walked all Wednesday night and until 8 o'clock, Thursday morning, when they were given food at a farm house near New Britain. They had wandered off the route which they had intended to follow, and on being directed aright they struck out for Meriden. Thursday night they were given food and shelter at a house on the outskirts of Meriden. The next day they walked the 18 miles to New Haven. It was some time before they secured a place to sleep, and it was late at night when they have been late at night when they lay down to

> Saturday was spent on the road be tween New Haven and Milford. Be-fore leaving New Haven the husband looked about for work, but could not find it. Saturday night, a farmer who lives near Milford took the wanderers in. Yesterday, they walked here, ar-riving late in the evening.

Superintendent Brennan provided for their wants over night, and, Monday morning, they decided, after a long conference, that Mrs. Smith should go with the haby back to Cromwell, her childhood home, while Smith should continue to travel on in the hope of finding work at which he can earn enough to support them. Superintendent Brennan sent the mother and child to Cromwell on the 12:30 train The parting at the depot was a sad

one. Smith said that while they were walking they suffered more from rough roads than from the cold. Very for-tunately, the weather was clear all of the time they were traveling.

HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

Four Members of a Family of Six Found Dead of Starvation in Marlboro.

Last Saturday morning Edward L. Underwood moved his family from quarters in the old Cotting Building on Main street to a tenement house in rear of the Frye currying establishment, with approach from Chestnut street. The day was an exceedingly stormy

The family comprised E. L. Underwood, his wife, daughters. Olive and Frances, son Guy, grand-son John Clifford, and a boarder named Robert

Olive was employed in the J. A

shoe factory and worked therein until

last Saturday night.

She was not at her work on Monday. D. A. Davidson, employed in the factory went to the house with some clothing to take Mrs. Underwood to wash, and found such a condition of wash, and found such a condition of misery and squalidness that he report-ed it to Policeman Hartnett who visit-ed the house. A gruesome scene awaited him—one which in way of misery, destitution and squalor would have made many an older policeman

turn pale.
In the kitchen he found Mrs. Underwood, son Guy, and Robert McMullen all in a semi-unconscious state. In an adjoining room the most appalling spectacle which ever met the young officer's gaze was presented. Stretched on an old mattress lay the bodies of the father, daughters Frances and Olive and John Clifford, Olive's son, 2 years old, all cold in death. The bodies were covered with a very scanty supply of clothing and their personal attire was very limited. The unsettled condition of the household goods added to the picture of desolation and pov-

"Two years ago, in Illinois, not far from the scene of the recent mining troubles, three hundred miners with their families offered to go into voluntary slavery for the rest of their lives to the mine owners, provided they were given food, clothing and shelter for so given food, clothing and shelter for so doing. To those who doubt this story I may say that a postal sent to the office of the United Mine Workers at Columbus, Ohio, will soon convince them. Of course the offer was refused by the mine owners, as the constitu-tion of the United States forbids CHATTEL slavery, and the contract would not have been binding. The fact is that chattel slavery never paid the capitalists of America half so well the capitalists of America half so well as wage slavery does, and they would not return to the former system, even if they could."

"YUNEYUN WRÉCKERS."

The Conduct of Men Who Use the Union for Profit.

BALTIMORE, April 20.-A second association" of pop-sucking sycophants who raise aloft an alleged banner of "labor" has been formed hereas fore-shadowed in my communication of April 9; this time, however, with the open and avowed purpose of endorsing the Republican candidate for Mayor, while the first one was to endorse the Democratic candidate. The Republican candidate is one of the largest employers of labor in the city, and "gives us work," is the slogan of these Iscariots of the working class.

The initial meeting took place April 13, and there was a great outpouring of those who already have City Hall jobs and those who want the jobs the other fellows hold. Consequently, there was great enthusiasm, the "ins' vicing with the "outs" in their mad endeavors to show the "Mahster" that they, too, had influence with "Lay-

But the "yuneyun" was on hand conspicuously. Whatever befalls in this campaign, the "yuneyun" is going to get it-in the neck.

Read the array of talent from "Organized Laybour," and judge for yourself what "Independent Po-lit-e-cal Axshun," "on trade union lines, too," means.

Below is a report, taken from a daily paper, of how it started:

paper, of how it started:

Frederick Weber, of Cigarmakers' Union No. 1, presided, and W. C. Stintz, of the same union, was secretary. Joseph D. Stevens, a machinist, opened the meeting with a happy little speech, decarring himself to be an independent in political matters. "I came here in the interest of the workingmen," he said, "and to let the people of Baltimore know that we don't agree with what those fellows at Rechabite Hall did last Saturday night. I am a workingman, and would not endorse any such action. How many men in politics or business have the moral courage that Mayor Maister has? He is the man of the people. [Tremendous applause.] Why am I as an independent workingman, speaking in defense of Mayor Maister to-night?"

["Hecanse you are an honest man," was the reply from different sections of the hall.]

See how the "vunevan" immus into

See how the "yuneyun" jumps into recognition? See how "the happy little speech" of the machinist fixes independence? The "happy little speaker" has an illustrious example to emulate in the person of Rueskamp, the other machinist who is now one of the "ins." machinist who is now one of the "ins," with the important difference that the "happy little speaker" is one of the rank and file, mainly "rank," while Rueskamp was, at the time of "getting in his hooks," the "Press-e-dent of the Yuneyun." You see, the h. l. s. has a great handicap to overcome, consequently his "happy little speech." Mr. Weber of "Cigarmakers' Union No. 1, who presided," is another evidently obscure member of the skate tribe, but Mr. Stintz, the secretary of the meet-ing, has a title that ought to bring a plum or two his way. He is the "Sec-retary-Trensurer" of the "yuneyun." These are men who speak of "a solid phalanx" of labor, of "solidarity," of "stick to the label, it is our only Weep-on."

Let's take a look into these things, and see where the members of this Cigarmakers' Union stand on these toy

The Hayes (Democratic candidate for Mayor) fakirs, yelept THE Workingmen's Association, have announced, over the signature of their secretary, Gustav Mechan, a member of this same Cigarmakers' Union, a "great mass meeting in the interest of Hayes, AND Cent Georgian and Mayor and Wheel Company of the state of the secretary of AND Good Government," at which the "following noted Laybour men will speak":

James Duncan, J. J. Gustav Mechau, George Heath, James H. Sullivan, John W. Ringrose, Chas. A. Cullen, H. L. Eichelberger.

All of this, with a single exception, carry a bulky title in the "Army of Laybour." But we are just now concerned with the cigarmakers only.

Thus we have members of the same "yuneyun" engaged in the sham battle of "Independent Polit-e-cal Axshun" for the benefit of their capitalist oppressors, while one of their own numbers, Theobald Meyer, a man who stands for Independent Political Action THAT MEANS SOMETHING, i. e., class-conscious labor political action, is a candidate for Mayor on the Socialist Labor Party ticket.

Weber, Stintz and Mechan are mem-bers of the Cigarmakers' Union. They are separated in two personal factions of the capitalist army. They stand for the election of either "the largest em-ployer of labor" and, consequently, the largest exploiter of labor, or the man who drew up the City Charter, the man who placed property rights in the law above auman rights. Both of these candidates are self-avowed capi-talists. Conscious of their class inter-ests, if elected they will stand for the

Now, I ask, who are the "yuneyun" wreckers? Meyer, who stands for union principles, for the interests of the working class as a whole, or Weber. Stintz. Mechan, et al., who stand for the political triumph of capitalism? Tremble, ye Judas Iscariots, for the judgment of the future!

ARMAND HAMMER.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Key-Note to the Situation in Homely Negro Idiom.

The Cost of Conducting the Capipitalist Covernment is an Incldent of Capitalist Domination. and the Burden thereof, by Retributive Justice, Falls upon the Capitalist Class Slicing-off Its Stealings and Reducing its Sources of Enjoyment.

On a plantation down South one Sunday in the summer of 1856, were gathered a body of slaves.

They were in a hot discussion over the question, of how much more of the good things of life they would have, if their master did not have to pay such large salaries to the Overseer, Lawyer, Business Agent, Guards, etc. One old white-haired darky got off the following:

"I dess about tells you all its laike dis; Mar's Clark, he all right, but he done got to mek we uns work hahd, devre ain no odder way. But I done tells yer, dat ef he didn't hab to pay so much to dish yer oberseer, an lyar, an bus'ness agent, he would let we uns hab a better time. Dats what I tells yer-dem things coat a heap sight too

A younger looking darky said, at this point:

"Dats all right, I knows, but Mar's Clark ain de bestest man you dun say he is. He doan care wedder we likes a better time er not. What I wants to displaculate about am dis, dat I bleeves dat ar overseer, an dat ar lyar, an dat ar buserness agen' gets too doggone much money. Dats what ah says-ef we didn't hab no oberseer den de boss wouldn't hab to pay one, den we wouldn't hab toe work so hahd, case den, de Mar's wouldn't want dat ar money. But Ise in fabor of cutting down dier pay. We meks it all an ef dey doan get so much den we doan work so much. I say lets agertate for littler pay for dese yer oberseers, an

gyards, au lyars, den we won't hab toe work so hahd." Suddenly a voice was heard exclaiming: "Oh, go 'way nigger. What you talking bout?" All eyes were turned in the direction of the last speaker, who was a large strapping "buck." In a little while, seeming satisfied that he had attracted the attention of the crowd be began.

"Dish yer ole nigger he say, Mar's Clark's all right; dish yer fool nigger, he say, dat ain so: den bofe niggers say dey works so hahd case Mar's Clark pays dem ar oberseer, an lyar, an gyards so much money. Go 'way niggers, you all's crazy; dats wat you is. Yo tink Mar's Clark goin to let you work any shorter time 'cause he doan hab to pay such big salery to oberseer's an what all? Go 'way: he know dat bisself. Ya you is niggers. oberseer's an what all? Go 'way: he keep dat hisself. Ya, you is niggers, Niggers, Niggers, Niggers, Niggers, Oats wat you is ... you is slabes, dats wat you is. Wha for der be overseers, ef you want slabes? Wha for der be lyars, ef you want slabes? Wha for der be lyars, ef you want slabes? You hear me? YA. You is fools. You is slabes; slabes need oberseers, mus hab gwards an lyars. Mar's Clark got toe pay for em, 'noderwise you all won't be slabes. You unnerstan me? What diffur'nce it meks to you how much de oberseer it meks to you how much de oberseer gets? What diffur'nce it meks to you how much dese yer gyards an lyars

how much dese yer gyards an lyars gets? Wedder dey gets little er blg you is still slabes. Ya. You is slabes. Wha for bodder 'bout how much it cost to keep you slabes?"

Just then the overseer hove in sight, and the meeting broke up. Let the workingman of to-day read "Capitalsim" for "Mar's Clarke": "Government" for "Overseer." "Guard" and "Lawyer": and put himself in the place of "Slave"—he is a wage salve—and he can readily see how little the question of the cost of "Government"—l. e., taxation—concerus him. taxation-concerus him.

New York.

BOOKBINDERS' MASS-MEETING.

ARTHUR KEEP.

A mass meeting of bookbinders manufacturing shops will take place at D. A. 49's hall, 475 Pearl street, on Friday. May 5, 8 p. m. Speakers: Henry Kuhn, Arthur Keep and Daniel De Leon. All manufacturing book-binders are requested to be present.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eigteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEO-PLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

A third 5,000 edition of the pamphlet 'What Means this Strike?' is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for.

- EVERY SUNDAY. -TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance:

As far as possible, rejected communicati will be returned if so desired and stamps

Entered as second-class master at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

TRADES LA COUNCIL

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

1888 (Presidential) . In 1896 Presidential . . 36 564 In 1898 82,204

O Youth! flame-earnest, still aspire, With energies immortal! To many a heaven of Desire, Our yearning opes a portal! And the' Age wearies by the way, And hearfs break in the furrow, We'll sow the golden grain To-day,-The Harvest comes To-morrow MASSEY.

OUR MAY-DAY ISSUE.

The success of the May Day issue venture has been such that it deserve comment. It will be a source of gratification to our collaborators, of en couragement for the comrades and friends, and of instruction to all watchers of the times.

The salient points may be summed up thus:

1. The total May Day issue ran up above 112,000 copies; that is to say exclusive of the regular circulation (11,650), there were received at this office, down to April 30, orders for over 100,000. From many a place, that had sent no orders, orders have since been coming in after the May Day issue reached the regular subscribers. Five years ago, when the May Day issue of '94 reached almost 15,000, the delight was great. The growth of the Movement since, may be somewhat gauged by this eight-fold bigger edition.

2. How the Movement has grown, to what extent the grow represents deeper roots and to what extent it represents wider branches will appear from the following groupings:

The biggest order came from the three Central Atlantic .States-New York, Pennsylvania and New Jerseywhere the Movement is oldest. These States ordered, in round numbers. 43,000 copies, New York State leading with 26,000, of which 15,000 went into the city of Greater New York;

The next highest order came from the New England States, over 24,000-Massachusetts leading with 13,000, and Vermont being the lowest with 235;

Next in order comes the group of the Great Lakes' States with over 10,000 copies,-Ohio leading with 3,150 and Michigan being the lowest with 1,250:

The States of the Mississippi Valley come fourth with about 7,000 copies,-Minnesota leading with 2,250, while Kansas ordered only 150;

Fifth in order are the States of the Pacific Slope with over 5,000,-California leading with 3,500 and Oregon bringing up the rear with 100:

The group of Southern States comes next with orders aggregating not quite 4,000,-Texas leading with 1,000 and Kentucky lowest with 100;

Seventh in this order are the States from the Rockey Mountains, over 3,000 copies,-Colorado with the highest number, 2,200 and Idaho with the low est, 200;

Finally, the Dominion of Canada, the youngest in our sisterhood, closes the line with 2,000.

THE PEOPLE'S May Day issue both in point of its make-up and in point of the reception which it met is a historic document that marks the stage of the Movement in America at the time of the last May Day in the 19th Century.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Pittsburg, Kans., "Tribune" of the 11th instant, yielding to an impulse of fairness gives the following report of Comrade Frank Jordan's struggle with the local Police: he struggling for free speech to enlighten the wage slaves, the Police struggling to shut the light off. It says:

Frank Jordan, the Socialist orator, was found guilty in police court by Judge Jerni gan yesterday and fined \$5 and the costs of the prosecution. Jordan and his attorneys took an appeal to the district court. So one expected the police judge to do otherwise than convict. Small use to argue law and constitutional privileges before a police judge.

police judge.

The testimony of the city's own witnesses failed to establish that there was any breach of the peace. The witnesses would not state that their peace was disturbed. The farthest they would go was to state that they believed that the address or letter being delivered by the prisoner when arrested was not suitable for the Sabbath day.

The complaint did not charge that the offence was a peace disturbance because committed on the Sabbath day. It failed to mention the Sabbath.

to mention the Sabbath.

Last evening Jordan delivered another lecture on the same corner and was listened to by several hundred persons. He alluded to his arrest and conviction and then proceeded to make the usual Socialist speech. In itself the speech had wothing to tend to a disturbance of the peace. Yet it was in language and delivery the same loud,

holocrous and excited speech as that de-ilyered on Sunday afternoon and for which he had been convicted in police court.

If any there be who imagined THE PEOPLE was unduly severe when, in the issue dated last April 23, it pronounced the element that presides over the destinles of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" as "wholly and hopelessly alien to the political atmosphere of our country," such a one must have been promptly disabused.

Within twenty-four hours after the issue of THE PEOPLE, containing the above charge, had seen the light of day, that is, on Friday, April 21, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," reporting the trial of Quay in Philadelphia, published on its very front page the following bit of news, indeed:

It is considered a likely thing that PRE-SHIENT MCKINLEY WILL RENOMI-NATE QUAY TO THE SENATE, seeing the Legislature has adjourned without electing his successor.

That the gentlemen of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" should get tangled up in the taxation tigures of Congress, and produce so scandalous an article as the one by which they blunderbussed themselves into the claim that the 55th Congress imposed a tax of \$100 a year on the average workingman's family, may be explained on the ground of their approaching the question, as they do, with the crudest conception of the general question of taxation; that they should be taken in by the bluffs and false pretences of the American labor fakirs may also be explained on the ground of their infantine notions about unionism; true enough, both mistakes proceed, to quite an appreciable extent, from alien habits of thought, but that they should for a moment entertain the thought that the President can, under any circumstances, appoint the successor of a Federal Senator-that caps the climax, and illustrates how wholly and hopelessly, indeed, they are aliens to our political life.

Let none question the power of a right cause soundly planted; nor let any imagine that strength can nestle in error. Of these principles a recent striking proof is furnished.

The New York "Journal" is a numerous paper; it is a capitalist paper wielding a power of millions of dollars; and it speaks for a very numerous constituency;-all of which the unthinking would consider to be elements of great power. And yet, look at that Goliath crouch:

A debate took place in Brooklyn on the 27th of last month between the Republican, the Democratic and the Socialist Labor Party. 'The "Journal" announced the matter. But how? This

There will be a three-cornered debate be-tween the Republican and the Democratic party and an INDEPENDENT CLUB (!!!).

A criminal on the throne of power cowering and crouching at the very name of him and that which his conscience and foresight tells him is bound to crush him, does not shiver and avoid the mentioning of the dreaded name more than the "Journal" does the name of the Socialist Labor Party, of the intelligent and class-conscious organization of the avengers of human rights.

Needless to say, the S.-L. P. ("Inde pendent Club") representative mopped the floor with both the political wings of the "Journal's" class.

In two preceding issues we gave extracts from Fred Long's witty and scathing article against the Single Tax in the "Molders' Journal." This third passage is among the most brilliant, as it is also among the profoundest:

Smith, 60. : Brown, 40.

The above represents two farms, one worked by Smith, the other by Brown. Smith gets 60 bushels of wheat per acrefrom his farm, which, we'll say, consists of 100 acress—6,000 bushels per year. Brown gets 4,000 bushels from his. Observe that line of dots down the middle of the diagram. It represents the fence dividing the two farms. The mighty significance of that fence will not strike you at first glance. You would not think that that rickety arrangement, built of pleces of slab and old poles like as not, marked "the edicts of eternal justice," would you? You would never imagine. I'll bet, that that ramshackle affair "marked out the path which civilization must take or perish." poor thing! You wouldn't believe that that fence "pointed the way to industrial freedom." would you? Yet, according to Mr. Moreiand and Henry George, such are the functions of that fence It is the dividing line between the interests of Smith and Brown. Only because it stands are we able to know that Smith has 2,000 bushels of wheat je ryear the best of Brown. And this 2,000 bushels of wheat is the land value, which, as between Smith and Brown, the Single Taxer proposes to take, "for the benefit of the community." (I assume that Brown's land is "the margin of cultivation.") If anything were to happen to that fence; if Smith and Brown were to take the notion to work their land togethed and pull down that fence, what would become of the edicts of eternal justice! We would not be able to ascertain the land value, and kence the path of civilization and the way to INDUSTRIAL freedom would he lost forever. No fence, no freedom! Nothing but red-eyed sorrow and a dead march back to barbarism: The Single Taxer should lose no time in appointing a committee to see to the repair of all fences. If the fences fall, their occupation is gone. The above represents two farms, one worked by Smith, the other by Brown.

To the Sections of the S. L. P. The first of the supplements to the So-cialist Almanac—No. 2. Vol. I., "People Library"— is now out and ready for ship

ment.
It is a handsome, 24-page pamphlet, the contents of which are:

It is a handsome, 24-page pamphlet, the contents of which are:

1. Territorial Expansion, by L. Sanial, II. Growth of Socialism in America (S. L. P. election returns).

Number I, is a subject now foremost in the minds of the people and will receive attention if Sections see to it that the book is brought promitently before the public; number II, is of great interest to all who take an interest in the development of the Socialist movement in this country.

The retail price of this number is only tensive sale.

Address orders to the N. Y. Lubor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York, or to the National Secretary:

HENRY KUHN,

184 William street, N. Y.

DEMAGOGIC TAXATION POLITICS. ·

[This article appeared as the leading editorial on April 22 in the New York "Vortwatets." The German national organ of the Socialist Labor Party, which is at the same time the weakly edition of the "New Yorker" waetts. The German national organ of the Socialist Labor Party, which is at the same time the weekly celltion of the "New Yorker Volkszeiting," and, consequently, circulates very little in the city. THE ARTICLE WAS SUPPRESSED from the columns of the daily editions of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." And this deed is done by the celitorial management of a paper who, with the invocation of "freedom of speech" on their lips, assert their right and duty, even in violation of their own constitution, that bids them uphold the principles and tactics of the S. L. P. to attack these same principles and tactics whenever, in their private opinion, such periaciples and tactics are erronous "New Yorker Volkszeitung." April 22, 1850; and that, by thus suppressing the voice of the Party in the daily edition of their paper, seek to render, and for the time being, succeed in rendering, the Party tongue-tied before the German element in this city.]

The Democratic leaders seem to be The Democratic leaders seem to be-lieve that, in the approaching cam-paign, they will be able successfully to repeat the demagogic manceuvre, which, at the beginning of this decade, aided them, at least partially, to their then electoral triumphs. The same as they then utilized the large appropria-tions made by the Republican Con-gress—the "Billion-Dollar Congress"—, as an excellent means for the capture of votes, so, likewise, are they now seeking to make political capital out of the high taxes imposed by the late

figures, upon which this agitation by Democratic speakers and papers rests, were put together, for the very purpose of this agitation, by Congressman Dockery, one of the Democratic spokesmen in the House of Representatives. In one of Dockery's speeches, published in the Congres sional Record, he says:

sional Record, he says:

The appropriations of the original "billion-dollar Congress" amounted to \$1,655,680,109.94. The appropriations of this Congress reach the mighty aggregate of \$1,566,880,016.28. * • The average expenditure for each year from 1879 to 1888, inclusive, was only \$300,704,701.81, while the average expenditure for each of the last ten fiscal years amounted to \$422,841. 169,02. In other words, during the last decade the actual igcrease in the anunal average of the espenditures has been \$122,136,467,21 • • The expenditures of the last ten fiscal years exceeded the expenditures of the bast ten fiscal years exceeded the expenditures of the momentous aggregate of \$1,221,364,672,09. This enormous increase of national expenditures would have been much larger but for Democratic ascendency in the House of Representatives during a part of time has come to reform the scale of national expenditures. The reckless improvidence of arousing them to sond Representatives to the National Capitol who will reduce the burdens imposed by rioutous appropriations.

Whether, by means of their demago-

Whether, by means of their demago gic agitation on taxation, the Demo-erats will now have as much success in capturing votes among the workingin capturing votes among the working-man masses as, unfortunately, they had eight years ago, depends upon the educational work done by the Social-ists. IT IS OUR TASK TO MAKE CLEAR TO THE WORKINGMEN THAT THEIR CONDITION IS NOT AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN CAPI-TALIST TAXATION POLICIES. It suffices to contimplate the figures that record the variations in taxation

that record the variations in taxation for different periods in order to recognize that the QUESTION OF TAXATION CAN. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES, BE OF IMPORTANCE TO THE WORKINGMEN.

Below use the figures for the census

Below are the figures for the census years of 1860, 1870, 1880 and 1890; alongside of the totals of taxes raised, we place the average per head of the

pepulation:	Total	Taxes
Years.	Taxes.	per capita.
1860	. \$53,187,511	
1870	. 338,206,882	
1880	. 310.532.952	
1800	. 374,275,291	5.97
Nam campaga	with those	the etatie.

tical figures on the variations of wages, of the profits of capital and of the rate of exploitation (rates of sur-

plus values): Wages Average profit per squeezed from worker, the worker, \$288 \$363 1205 377 491 1307 1307 445 535 1206 1860\$288 1870377 1880346 1890445

The theory upon which the tax-politicians seek to talk the workingmen into feeling interested in the question of taxation is the claim that taxes are a pressing burden on the workingmen. and that the removal or curtailment of taxes would bring on an improvement of their condition. THE FIGURES PROVE HOW ABSURD THE THEORY IS.

The exploitation of the workingmen has been attended to by the capital-ists with increasing success. The ab-solute mass of surplus value, which workingman is robbed of by the capitalists, has risen, from 1860 to 1890, by nearly \$200 a year. Relatively, the exploitation has remained the same, although the rate thereof has undergone more or less important scillations.

significance can the "burden of taxation" have, as against the sums that are squeezed out of the working-man in the shape of surplus wealth? What importance in view of this, can the oscillations of taxation have, even if they are computed upon a whole family?

True enough the rate of wages here in given does by no means give an acof the workingman. It does not indi-cate what quantity of goods can be bought for a given amount of wages neither does it indicate to what extent the workers really get the rate of

With regard to the so-called pur-chasing power, the tax-politicians maintain that the same is reduced by the amount of taxes, in that the ar ticles of consumption, upon which the taxes are levied almost exclusively, rise in price to the amount that the are taxed. After the above exposition we do not even need to emphasize the fact that this result, even if it really occurred, is of no consequence to condition of the workingman. The line of taxation from 1870 to 1890 of about \$2.50 per capita of population had evidently not the slightest in-fluence upon the condition of the workngmen. This is shown by the move-ment of wages and prices for 1880 and 1890. While the tax burden remained ingmen. the same; while, accordingly, the pur-chasing power of wages suffered no change through taxes, the nominal wages rose, but still more so did also the rate of exploitntion rise.

The notion that taxes, owing to their influence upon the purchasing power of wages, are of importance is, moreover, swept aside by that other circum-stance, that modifies the nominal wages. The real condition of the worknominal ingman is determined by the relative amount of enforced idleness that exists at the time of any given rate of wages. For 1890, for instance, the wages must be reduced by about 25 per cent, in order to arrive at the real earnings of the workingmen, because the workingmen were employed on an average of only 9 months in the year. The real earnings would result in \$110

less than the average wage.

This factor, lack of employment. springs from the improvement in the methods of production, from the in-crease in the productivity of labor. This increase means, however, that the same quantity of goods contains less crystallized labor than before. When a merchandise contains less labor, that

means that it has less value.

The perfection of the method of production produces lack of employment. just because it reduces the value of goods. The displacement of labor must, accordingly, go hand in hand with a sinking of values, and, along therewith, of prices. Capitalist devel-opment, that, with increasing tendency, ncreases the reserve army of the employed, can not simultaneously keep

up values and, with them, prices, Thus, accordingly, since 1870, prices have in general dropped constantly: they dropped even then when the costs of the Civil War no longer played a rôle, and when, after the greatest por tion of the war debt had been paid off, the taxes were raised anew.

D. A. 49.

Banner Presentation by Affiliated Women Workers.

On Saturday evening, the 29th of last month, D. A. 49, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, held a reception at the Progress Assembly Rooms, where the woman comrades, affiliated with the District, presented it with a beautiful red silk banner. The ceremony was simple and impressive.

At 10 p. m., the band of L. A. 1028 struck up the strains of the Marseil-laise as the signal for the visitors to gather before the platform. At the close of the music, William L. Brower, General Secretary of the S. T. & L. A., introduced Katy Pryor, of the Shoe-workers, as the comrade appointed by the woman workers of the District to present the District with the new ban-ner, As Comrade Pryor, holding the banner in her hands, stepped forward a loud burst of applause broke out. Ad-dressing the District Master Workman, Daniel De Leon, and the contrades in

front, Comrade Pryor Stid:
"DISTRICT MASTER WORKMAN
AND COMRADES:-I have been selected by my associates of the Com-mittee of Ladies affiliated with D. A. antitee of Ladies amiliated with D. A. 49 to present you this banner, recognizing as we do that D. A. 49 is foremost in that great class-conscious movement that is making such tremendous strides throughout this country. Myself and associates, District Master Workman and Comrades, feel assured that you will always hold proudly aloft this banner as a rallying point for the unorganized and disinterited wage workers of this country herited wage workers of this country until such time as the emancipation of our class (the wage working class) has become an assured fact through the combined efforts of that class-conscious organization of workers as enunciated by the economic end of our movement the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and that great international political body, the Socialist Labor Party of

America.
"I am proud to present this banner to you for D. A. 49, and I wish yourself and associates good luck and suc-cess." (Loud applause.) The District Master Workman ac-

The District Master Workman accepted the banner saying:
"COMRADE PRYOR:—It is with grent pleasure I receive from the woman workers of D. A. 49. through your hands, this beautiful gift and expressive token to D. A. 49.
"COMRADES:—It is often said a

"COMRADES:—It is often said a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. And yet the unimportance of a name, implied in the adage, certainly has its limitations, its exceptions. The name 'D. A. 40' is an illustration in point. Since first founded, now nearly seventeen years ago, a certain leading thought has always clung the said of the company of tain leading thought has always clung to that name:—the thought of reariess leadership in the Cause of Labor, economically organized. The Order of the K. of L. rose to hundreds of thousands of members in the land, aye to a million and yet despite the results at the lien, and yet, despite the prestige that such numbers lent to the name of 'K of L.,' the name 'D. A. 49' always stood abreast and often ahead of that of 'K. of L... even at the period of the Order's greatest power. The esteem, the re-spect, the awe in which the name 'D. A. 49' was held, the popular opinion that identified the name with intre-pidity, were such that, despite the subsequent rolling over it of heavy clouds even after the District had shriveled into nothingness and had gone down in disgrace along with the Order, the repute seemed to have saved a fragment within the District and rendered it a nucleus out of which D. A. 49 was destined to be re-born and again to deserve by its conduct all the good opinion once attached to its name.

"Time was—unhappily that time lasted long—when 'Socialist' and 'Mar-tyr' seemed synonimous in this country. The then Socialist seemed to b there only to be knocked down, with pathetic resignation he submitted to the rôle. It became traditional in the land that, in all conflicts of social principles in the camp of Labor, the So-cialist was bound to turn up with lamblike meekness and, with the regu-larity of clockwork, get kicked. Whether the filling of such a 'mission' could redound to the benefit of Social-ism or not, I shall not here discuss Certain it is that the filling of such a 'mission' had to come to an end some time, if headway was at all to be made. A new leaf had to be turned over: if anything was to be knocked down, that thing had to be 'the other thing.'—with the Socialist on top (Applause). THAT the Socialist on top (Applause). THE NEW LEAF WAS TURNED IN D. A. 49 (Applause); and thereby a new era was opened in the country. "It was in the early nineties that, with the entrance of a few Socialists

(Continued on page 3.)



heard you use the term "exchange walue." Now, I wish you would re-member that I am no college professor, but a plain workingman. What does

ther, I wish you to remember that one need not be a "college professor" to buckle down to the common-sense proposition, that if he wants to talk intelligently on a scientific question he must use and understand technical

and plainer word?

U. S.—And that is just why, when talking economics, every sensible man, from the most poetic, like Lassalle,

B. J.—Yes. U. S.—Would you be willing to give

bushel of wheat? B. J.-Just so; each is worth 70 cents.

of your cloth. "Exchange value" means that quantity of value that goods have, and for which they may be exchanged.

value." I see, however, that "exchange value." I see, however, that there is nothing particular about it. I wonder why you and all Socialists talk so much about it. U. S .- Because thereby hang all the

profits and the law, so to speak.

B. I.—I can't imagine that.
U. S.—I'll show you. Why are you willing to exchange one yard of your cloth for one bushel of wheat, and thirty yards of your cloth for thirty bushels?

B. J.—Because they are worth the same thing.

U. S .- And why are they worth the

say so?
U. S.-I do. Suppose some one starts

chinery, and is able to turn out two bushels of wheat in the time and with the labor that the farmer now turns out one bushel, would you be willing to continue to exchange one yard of your cloth for one bushel of wheat? B. J. (with indignation)-Indeed, I

bushels.
.U. S.—Correct.—The exchange value of one yard has become equal to two bushels. And suppose the method of producing wheat were further per-fected, and ten bushels were turned out in the same time that it formerly

cloth. S .- You are joyful before season

U. S .-- Let us turn the tables around. Suppose some one starts weaving with a better machine than yours and turns a better machine than yours and turns out two yards in the time it takes you to turn out one, do you imagine the farmer would let you have a whole bushel of wheat for one yard of your



Uncle Sam &Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan-I have frequently

or "woof" you are understood without the peradventure of a mistake.

B. J .- Well, let it be so. What does

the thing mean?

U. S.—If you take thirty yards of your cloth to market and wished to have wheat, you would be willing to exchange the cloth for wheat, would

B. J.—Are you Crazy?
U. S.—Not yet. Would you?
B. J.—Not much, I would.
U. S.—Why not?
B. J.—Because my thirty yards of cloth are worth \$21, while a bushel of

U. S.—That being the case, a yard of your cloth would be equal to one

B. J. (looking very surprised)—Now, that beats all I ever saw! The thing is so simple. I imagined it was some very profound thing, that "exchange value." I see, however, that the

B. J.—Very well. What of it? U. S.—A good deal. This is the pivot upon which the whole social question

a large farm and applies improved ma-

vard of my cloth is equal to the quan tity of labor required to produce two

took to turn out one?

That would be bully! I would then get ten bushels per yard of cloth. The exchange value of one yard of my cloth is equal to ten bushels.

out one? out one:

B. J.-Bullier yet! I would get 100
bushels per yard; that would be the
exchange value of one yard of my

B. J.'s face begins to fall. U. S.—Would he? B. J.—No.

B. J.—Guess only half a bushel. U. S.—Why? B. J.—Because that has become the exchange value of his bushel of whent U. S.—And suppose that competing weaver turns out ten yards with he machine while you are turning out only one, what would then be the exchange value of the goods of you and the farmer? B. J.-One yard of my cloth would be worth one-tenth of a bushel.

U. S.—And if your competitor turned
out 100 yards to your one?

B. J. (with a decidedly sad look on B. J. (with a decidenty sau look of him)—I would starve.
U. S.—Why?
B. J.—Because one yard of my good would be worth only one-hundredth bushel, and I could not then produce fast enough to keep me in food.

U. S.—Do you now see whither an that tends? B. J.—I have an idea I do.
U. S.—Whither does at tend?
B. J.—It tends to my ruin.

U. S.—Let us state the case more pointedly: The law of exchange value demonstrates that the more perfect machinery becomes— B. J.—The less labor is spent in the production of a single thing-U. S.—And consequently that he who has not the requisite capital, or machinery, to produce with—

B. J.—Can't compete with him who

U. S .- And that the result is that he U. S.—And that the result is that he must be ruined. The new Northrop loom, for instance, will throw you on your back, the same as perfected machinery has thrown every small competitor on his back. Now, do you see all that there is in that simple law of "exchange value?"

B. L. deeves a long sight—Guess I.

B. J. (heaves a long sigh)-Guess I now do. U. S.—The law of exchange value is a cardinal law of economics. It should be carried before the eyes as the Jews

carry their phylacteries. It must never be lost sight of. If you lose sight of it for a moment, your whole reasoning capsizes. Labor, the quantity of labor society needs to produce goods with, estab-lishes the exchange value of those

From that fact follows inevitably: 1. That the less labor society ne for the production of anything, all the less is its exchange value: 2. That machinery, because it increases production and the productive power of labor, causes the exchange value of goods to decline:

3. That, as a result of this, those who

cannot produce with machinery as perfect as the most perfect, are unable long to compete with him who can, be-cause the exchange value of the goods produced by him is so much cheaper that he can undersell the others and drive them out of the market. 4. That the small man is hopelessly lost, whether on farm or in factory:

lost, whether on farm or in factory:

5. That the price the worker can get for his labor power steadily declines—all the advantages of increased production of wealth falling to the capitalists. i. e., to those who hold possession of the perfected machine;

6. That the masses, unable to earn their living, because deprived of the instruments socially necessary to produce them, are bound to become more and more depedendent upon the capitalists; and 7. That nothing short of placing in

the hands of the workers the machinery and the land they need for produc-tion will in the remotest way do them any good. Otherwise they will decline steadily and inevitably. B. J. (giving Uncle Sam his hand)— You were right. Technical language is a necessity in dealing with such questions. I now see it all as in a map.

The law of exchange value settles the question. We may flounder about as we like for an escape from the increasingly tighter fix in which we are getting, but no scheme will bring help. The law of exchange value settles it, that we must have a constant of the constant of that we must move on towards Social-ism. That or death. U. S.—And you now realize the wis-

dom of the Socialists to hammer upon

that point?
B. J.-Fully. Only by constant ham-B. J.—Fully. Only by constant man-mering will that truth finally stick in our noddles. With it we will move on and conquer; without it we shall flounder about as I did at first. Hammer, Uncle Sam, hammer away!

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 23rd Street, N. Y. (Store open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.)

Our patrons are requested not to send us checks drawn on banks outside of New York, as a special fee is now charged for their collection. A second 5,000 edition of "Reform ee Revolution" has just issued from the press. Engiand
J. L. Joynes:
The Socialist Catechism
H. M. Hyndman:
Socialism and Slavery
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E Belfort Bax:
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Wm. S. McCluur:
Socialism.
Daniel De Leon:
What Means this Strike?
Lucien Saniai:
The Socialist Almanac
Territorial Expansion.
The New Trusts.
Catalogues mailed free of charge on application.

but a plain workingman. What does that term mean in English? Uncle Sam—And before going fur-

B. J .-- But can't you use some other

U. S.—Could you not use some other word than "shuttle," or "woof," when you speak of spinning?

B. J.—Yes. I could, but it would be clumsy to do so, and then one might be misunderstood. If you say "shuttle"

down to the plainest, must use the term "exchange values" instead of some roundabout phrase.

all the thirty yards for one bushel of wheat? B. J .- Are you crazy?

cloth are worth \$21, white a wheat is worth only 70 cents, wheat is worth only 70 cents, a yard

U. S.—Now, then, the "exchange value" of one yard of your cloth is one bushel of wheat; and the exchange va-lue of one bushel of wheat is one yard

same thing?
B. J.—Because—why—yes—because-

U. S.—Don't flounder. Just because the quantity of labor present society needs to produce a bushel of wheat is the same as the quantity of labor pres-ent society needs to produce a yard of your cloth

B. J. (surprised)-You don't mean to

vould not!

U. S.—You would want—

B. J.—Every bit of two bushels.

U. S.—Do you realize why?

B. J.—Well, I guess, on the principle you just mentioned—the amount of labor society requires to produce one

B. J. (beating his hands with glee)-

U. S.—And if 100 bushels were turn-ed out in the time it now takes to turn

Don't you see whither that tends?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—How much will he let you have?

why, don't you know?
U. S.-I do: but do you?
B. J.-Well-yes-because-why, of

THAT TIME WAS, THAT TIME IS NO MORE.

The meeting of the May Day Con-ference, held in New York City on Thursday. April 20, was remarkable for several things. First, the spirit displayed: Second, the action taken regarding complying reactionary capitalls. So

seegnizing reactionary capitalis so-alled unions.

alled unions.
There appeared at that meeting McGra. McVey, Mailly and Prince, operating the "Central Federated Islon," who requested the Conference of appoint a committee to confer with hem for the purpose of holding an about May Day Demonstration on spell 29. Mailly is the "American kengch" of the Social Democracy of species and Borobulaga, Prince is the cica and Borobulaga. Prince is the who, as a good "labor leader." ared on the Tammany platform in 16th Assembly District during the at campaign and attempted to speak st the Socialist Labor Party can-

Each of the individuals mentioned ras granted the floor and in the usual heavy Gomperesque style "orated" sout how we should have "harmony" among ourselves on one day in the year and by turning out together, as called for by the International Conresses, show such strength as would righten the "capitalistIC classes." To understand, the reason for their

appearance it is well to state some facts.

For years past the S. L. P. of New York has called upon the workers to turn out on May Day under its lead in a parade and demonstration, and thus give evidence of their oneness with the workers of the world in their demand

for the abolition of wage slavery.
This year, the Central Federated
Union (a resuscitation of the moribund
C. L. U. and the dead C. L. F.) decided to hold a demonstration for S hours on April 29, and despite the fact that the April 29, and despite the fact that the S. L. P. had issued a call for May 1, filled the capitalist papers—"World" and "Journal"—with stories of how heretofore the S. L. P. had arranged the May Day demonstration, but this year the C. F. U. was going to run it; that 250,000 men would be in line and Union Square would be packed workers brought together by it

their "arrangements committee," C. F. U. found, their boastfulness bluster notwithstanding, the April 29th affair would be a fizzle, owing to

24th aftair would be a fizzle, owing to the lack of interest that it evoked. What should they do?

"Ah!/we have it, we'll play those timid Socialists, get them to unite with us, they'll get the crowd, then we will claim it was our crowd."

But right there they run on a snag.

No more is the S. L. P. like the S. L.
P. of old; no more can we be frightened with boastful lies; no more can we be caught with cheap fakir cries of "unity," "harmony"; no more do we bow down before the fetish of "union." We now want to know what kind of a

union it is.

After the gentlemen had each their little say; some time clapsed before anyone could be gotten to make a motion to appoint the committee asked for, then, so that it might be discussed, the motion was seconded.

Thereupon Comrade Keep took the

and pointed out that perhaps in the first demonstartion was on behalf of 8 hours, but that was 10 years ago; 10 years, in which the Socialists had learned a lot, and especially the Socialists in the United States. During that 10 years 8 hours had been gotten for lots of workers all over the world and yet the condition of the world and yet the condition of the working class was no better, and was The cry of 8 hours was a backumber one, as dead as Cleveland's ree Trade cry, and the Socialists of the world called the working class together on May 1 to demonstrate for the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution and the nited political action of the working ass for that end. It was a demontration against wage slavery either of abolition of capitalism and the capture working class of political Therefore a proposition to pure and simple capitalist concern, which had within its fold men who took the stump for the Democratic party and asked workingmen to vote for that party. The Democrats had at Buffalo murdered members of the working class; the blood of those killed there and at other places dripped from the hands of the capitalist Democratic politicians, and marked the labor fakir who supported them with the brand of Cain. There were likewise men in that C. F. U. dictating its action and policy who worked for the Republican Party, which party had at Brooklyn and Hazelton murdered members of the working class; like their Democratic brethren, the Republican fakirs were marked with the brand of Cain. We as class-conscious proletarians could not work with the foration. icians, and marked the labor fakir as class-conscious proletarians d not march with the aforetime sad now would be assassins of our class. For those good and sufficient reasons Keep was opposed to giving m any reany recognition. rade Laffey then told how in the

eth Assembly District these same fakirs, while prating about harmony low, did their best to divide and rend ier the workers on election day thus make it easier for the capits to enslave us.

alists to enslave us.
Several other comrades spoke along
the same lines, one saying we might
as well harmonize with the Democrats
and Republicans on election day as
assumable with capitalist organizations on May Day.
Comrade Hausman said that the
akirs wished to get us in their parade
as that they might lead us past Tammany Hall and thus show the capitalies that they had the "goods" they
claimed to be able to deliver at election the same saying the same saying the same
claimed to be able to deliver at election the same saying the saying the same saying the saying the

ion time. Comrade Abelson showed how the Conrade Abelson should be capitalist story to parade by the capitalist showed to parade by the capitalist should be capitalist. chief of Police, because they demonstrated in favor of the war with Spain and so-called Cuban liberty, thus beauingly playing into the hands of

the capitalists, whilst the S. L. P. was stopped because it refused to allow the Chief of Police to dictate what its speakers should say and also wanted to assert the international solidarity of the working class, and he showed how one of the three members of the C. F. U. committee was such a "Social Democrat," he also showed how the C. F. U. knew their April 29 demon-stration would be a fizzle and in their ignorance and stupidity expected us to

come to the rescue.

Comrade, Murphy closed the discus-Comrade, Murphy closed the discussion by asking, why, if that "great body, the C. F. U.," was going to have 250,000 men in line, why did they want the Socialist Labor Party and the progressive new trade unionists to turn out with them? Why did they want us now whom they had no use for before? The scheme was too transparent; we would be the tail of no-one's kite. The International Congresses had decided that Socialist action and Socialist principles must dominate May Day' demonstrations and we would be recreant to our duty to turn out for 8 hours in company with capitalist organizations.

with capitalist organizations.

A rising vote being called for, one A rising vote being caned for, one rose in favor of appointing the committee, and the other 60 and odd delegates representing trades and labor organizations and subdivisions of the S. L. P. rose in opposition. Then the gentlemen who had sat whilst being photographed rather faded out instead photographed rather faded out instead

f walking out.

The above story is valuable in this, The above story is valuable in this, that in the past a thing called a union was necessarily a holy thing to be spoken of with bated breath. In the past Socialists were supposed to DO what these "unions," manipulated by fakirs, said should be done. In the past we were tolerated because we were the best and hardest workers for others. In the past we were expected

others. In the past we were expected to act the suppliant and coward.

That time WAS, but IS NO MORE.

We, the Socialists of to-day, are men who know what we want, and knowing will get it.

ing, will get it.

We arrived at the parting of the We arrived at the parting of the ways in 1830, from that time we have been steadily pursuing our end, we now are in our right path, henceforth never will we stray from it or allow ourselves to be halted. Nevermore will we be timid or act the poltroon. Henceforth in this struggle, those who are not with us let them call them. are not with us, let them call themselves what they may, are against us, The Socialist workers of New York have said it. The Socialist workers of the United States have said it. The Socialist workers of the world have said it. The flag with that motto upon it has been raised aloft, nevermore will it be lowered, nevermore shall it be trailed, but flying high so that all may see will be a guidon for those who are fighting under the red banner of International Socialism shall know that as the "mark" on which to dress

their front.

We, who fight the fight of all fights: we, who must accomplish OUR OWN victory: we, who, when that victory shall be gained, will at last be free, must keep that guidon up and in

D. A. 49.

into D. A. 49, a struggle commenced there that culminated in the complete re-vindication of 'D. A. 49's' name. On that national plane, and in full view of the whole working class, the Socialists won one victory after another. After first beating down the Fakirs within the District itself, and solidifying the clear elements, in a manner that attracted the admiration of and even wrung the applause of the public press the now notedly Scelalist D. A. press, the now notedly Socialist D. A. 49 extended its sphere of activity be-yond the boundaries of the District; it was its delegation that overthrew Powderly; and finally it was D. A. 40 that smote, in 1895, the whole ring of so-called General Officers, but actual

Labor Fakirs.
"No sooner was that work done when D. A. 49 brought on the building of the first bona fide class-conscious economic organization of the workers of the organization of the workers of the country upon a national theater. Thus was formed the S. T. & L. A. But no sooner was the new organization built, when D. A. 49 found itself again called to wrestle from within for the Cause of Labor. One of the bodies it had joined in building the S. T. & L. A. soon gave signs of serious danger. The evil, for some time suspected, came to a head at the Ruffale convention last demonstrate for S hours or any number of old hours would be reactionary and despicable. On the other hand, this organization—the C. F. U.—that came asking us to harmonize, was a pure and sinvile content of the conten trepidity faced the fire of a corrupt conspiracy and stamped the threatened conflagration out of life. "Since then, its work of internal puri-

fication being done, it has stood or breach of the economic organization of Labor; and lavishly is it spending its forces in the doing of its work: It is its speakers, its literature, its organizers that are driving the Labor Fakir hyaenas from cover and into one camp, and is drawing the wage slave into

economic solidarity.
"COMRADE PRYOR, assure our sisters, whom you represent, that D. A. 49 will hold this banner high and in honor, and, with this noble gift of yours leading the way, D. A. 49 will yours leading the way, D. A. 43 will ever be found in the thickest of the fray, the unflinching defender of the workers' rights and intrepid as-sailer of the workers' foes." (Ap-plause.)

After the banner presentation the ball was re-opened with renewed gusto. Its programme had many points of in-terest. A "two-step." entitled "Salute the Colors." was dedicated to the 16th A. D.; a Schottische, entitled "You're Alright." was dedicated to the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.; an other Schottische, entitled "Make no Mistake," was dedicated to the 4th

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$30.71
Section Reideport. Conn. per Keinard, 2.00
Section New Haven, per Keinard, 2.50
Section Stamford, per Keinard, 2.50
Section Stamford, per Keinard, 2.50
Section South Norwalk, per Keinard, 3.00
Ernest Lemmon, Barre Yt.

A. Hickey 5.00
Albert Renner, Jacksonville, Ill., per T.

A. Hickey 5.00
Section Bellville, Ill., per Hickey 5.00
Section Danbury, Conn., per Keinard, 3.03
Section New London, Conn., per Keinard, 3.33
Section New London, Conn., per Keinard, 3.30
Central Committee, Section Rockville,
Conn., per Keinard 4.00
F. Hoffman, Montrose, Colo. 5.0
C. E. Thompson, N. Y. City 1.00

Total 573.84

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

None But Men who Use Plain Language Can be Trusted.

guage Can be Trusted.

To THE PEOPLE.—The editorial "Plain Language Needed," in THE PEOPLE of the 9th lustant, on Prof. Herron recalls when he lately lectured in St. Louis. He delivered a good criticism on capitalism, but not one word as to the remedy. When I asked him if he believed that the working people, as a class, should own all the instruments of production he answered, "Yes." This answer could have been anticipated as he was not lecturing to capitalists but to a crowd of workingmen. When I asked him further if there was any party that advocated these principles, he said ists but to a crowd of workingmen. When I asked him further if there was any party that advocated these principles, he said he did not know of any such party. I further asked him if he ever read the New York PEOPLE. To the great astonishment of the comrades present, he said that he had. "This," still further probing him. "being the organ of the Socialist Labor Party, you surely know the principles of this party which consists of the working class getting possession of the instruments of production through political action; if you believe in these principles, why do you not advise the wage class to crist their lot with this party?" He answered that he did not "think the S. L. P. would ever get a following." But all this was "a following after saying he did not know of any such party. To my question, why he thought the S. L. P. would never get a following. I failed to evoke an answer.

I have read two of his books. He cloquently lays bare the ulcers of capitalism, but as to any remedy, he is as silent as a clam and as burren as the sand hills of the Sahara.

Cape Girardean, Mo., April 17.

Valuable Facts and Figures from California.

California.

To THE PEOPLE.—On the 10th of April, the Section entered the political arena by placing a partial teket in the field at our municipal election of that date: we could not mister up sufficient candidates. Last State election, Nov. 8, 1898. Sain Rafael polled 37 votes; on this occasion our lowest vote was \$2, and our highest 236, out of a total of 668 votes polled.

Our candidates were volunteers from our ranks, two out of the four were comparatively unknown; the other two were old residents.

It is a difficult matter to increase interest in acquiring afembership: fear of losing their situations, life-long party affiliation, and unaccustomed to pay monthly dues in a political party stand in the way. During the city campaign no public meetings were held nor any canvassing was done, as our candidates have no money to spead. The local press and San Francisco dallies were entirely ignorant, it seems, of the S. L. P. taking a hand. However, the result was better than expected. We shall agitate from now on. If our people use good judgement in placing men in the field, who have the qualifications to fit them for the positions.

California is ripe for Socialism, being of a revolutionary population. The cuttre

ment in placing men in the field, who have the qualifications to fit them for the positions.

California is ripe for Socialism, being of a revolutionary population. The entire P. P. can be brought in line for the next mational election. The fusionists in the P. P. were few but held the power, which in the S. L. P. cannot happen. When the Section has funds we will do our share of propoganda work. For instance, the Italians and Portuguese have 10,000 yotes in this State, I suggested to our S. C. C. that 20,000 platforms be printed in these two languages. Next to the German, they are the most independent and make sacrifices more than any other class. Again, I know the character of these prople; at present they are voting cattle only; California, with good management, can be controlled in six years. To illustrate; in Marin County, the P. P., without organization, polled 154 in 1894; organized in five towns, 484 in 1800; with fusion dropped to 78. This proportion runs throughout the State. Our success depends on management.

San Rafael, Cal., April 17.

As to the DAILY PEOPLE.

As to the DAILY PEOPLE.

To THE PEOPLE.—Noticing that you are trying hard to get a Daily People started, I want to say that if you are successful in getting it I will try and get the news stand in Lewiston to handle the paper of which I made mention to him when I gave him a copy of the weekly PEOPLE to read, and which he likes very much. He thinks it would be a good seller if it was a daily. Besides I will pledge myself to get fifteen yearly subscribers. I hope that each one of the readers of the now weekly will do the same in order to make the daily self-supporting from the start, not mentioning anything of all the benefit it would be to our common Cause.

Concord, Wash., April 18,

Vancouver Realizes the Need of

"Narrowness".

To THE PEOPLE.—The Socialist Labor
Party is hanmering away in Vancouver.
We field our first Sunday night prepaganda
meeting in the Phrenological Hall on April
16 last.

meeting in the Phrenological Hall on April 16 last.

There is a strike of tailors on in this city for a uniform scale and the recognition of the J. T. i'. of A., and we took occasion to emphasize the common interests of the wage working class. After singing by the Vancouver Socialist Choir, Comrade Newman lectured on "The Attitude of the S. L. P. Towards Trade Unions," and while expressing sympathy for the striking tailors, showed the large audience of workingmen present the necessity for the complete union of all the labor forces under the banner of Socialism, for the conquest of the political powers through 1 party of their own class. He showed how necessary it is for all the workers to recognize and act up to their common class interests, and unless they do so, that they will go sary it is for all the workers to recognize and act up to their common class interests, and unless they do so, that they will go down to deeper and deeper degradation. During the discussion that followed, a question was asked as to our attitude towards the so-called Socialists. Carey and States recently elected to the Massachusetts Lerislature. The reply made was that we did not recognize them as Socialists, as the Social Democratic party, towhich they belong, stands for a contradictory policy, viz., that of collective ownership for the cities and private ownership for the farmers. It was stated that as the S. L. P. stands, now and all the time, here and everywhere, for the interests of the wage working class, its plain duty is to denounce the confusion which is plainly seen in the Social Democratic platform.

The question coming up as far away as the Paclic Coast, shows how necessary is our party's socialed "natrowness" in denouncing any and all attempts to confuse he issues between Capitalism and Socialism.

S. Vancouver, B. C., April 20. vancouver, B. C., April 20.

Methods of San Jose, Cal.

Methods of San Jose, Cal.

Methods of San Jose, Cal.

To THE PEOPLE.—Section San Jose is not making much noise in the social world but is keeping pace with the times.

We have now 100 members. Our regular Sunday propaganda meetings are well attended. The first Sunday evening in each month is devoted to a quiet entertainment and scell, on which occasions the hall will not always accommodate all who wish to attend. We find no difficulty in getting, good talent for these entertainments and they are a valuable adjunct to our propaganda work. The collections usually cover the expense.

Ceneral Agitation Fund.

Ceneral Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$39.71 beeton Rideport. Conn. per Keinard \$2.50 beeton Stamford, per Keinard \$2.50 beeton Rider Stamford, per Kein

vantage in propaganda work. We will be pleased to correspond with other Sections using the sereopticon with a view of exchanging slides or if anyone has any suitable views which they wish to loan or do mate they will be made good use of if sent to the undersigned at above address. Correspondence and suggestions on the "Good of the Movement" solicited. "OSCAR M. GIBBS, Secretary. San Jose, Cal., April 24.

Liberty Silk Work Again.

Liberty Silk Work Again.

To THE PEOPLE.—I read in THE PEOPLE of March 4 a small article about the
Liberty Silk Works in this city. Everything said there I find true.

I as a weaver working in the place, see
many disgraceful things happening every
day, all year around.

The Superintendent of the Liberty Silk
Co., Mr. John Liver, the "Little Czar,"
when he comes through the factory every
morning at about 9 o'clock tokes a lead
pencil and a pad of paper and walks around
every floor just looking for 'free grabs."

1. I saw once a poor wretched girl had
a morning paper in her hand; the Superintendent saw that; took the number of her
loom; next day, pay day, she was 50 cents
inted.

2. I saw a weaver picking out a dirty
filling, which was necessary to make perfect work; he was fined 50 cents.

3. The Superintendent once sent a weaver
home because he was talking with another
weaver.

4. The Superintendent squeezed \$1, from

fined him \$2. Nearly one-half of his whole work's pay.

These few citations will suffice to indicate the shame, the degree of 'tyranny we have reached in the Liberty Silk Co. They are enough to give an idea to THE PEOFLE'S readers of our situation under this capitalist system.

New York, April 24.

The "King of Labor Leaders" in Covington, Ky-

To THE PEOPLE.—Last Monday even-ing, in consideration of 25 cents paid to the doorkeeper, I was admitted to a meeting at Central Garden, Covington, Ky., where Eugene V. Debs, the "Thomas Jefferson of the Social Democratic party," delivered a lecture apon the subject "Labor and Liberty."

The speaker was introduced as the "King of Labor Lenders."

He gracefully accepted the title with a

The speaker was introduced as the "King of Labor Lenders."

The speaker was introduced as the "King of Labor Lenders."

He gracefully accepted the title with a smile and a bow, admitted with pride that he was a demagogue and an agitator, and exensed himself for being such on the ground that Christ was also a demagogue and an agitator, and, like himself, sought the association of the poor and lowly.

For an hour and, a half he entertained the audience with sentimental language, flowery prinses, and poetry committed to memory, but as to the clucidation of the true economic condition of society, the cause and remedy therefor, his discourse was the cube root of a vacuum.

In flowing, pathetic terms he depicted the misery of the toiler and tramp; but even Talmage, with all his grandlloquence and juggling of words and phrases, never gave a more vivid misdescription of the fate of a sinner than did "The King of Labor Leaders" give of the position of the fate of a sinner than did "The King of Labor Leaders" give of the position of the capitalist. His heart went out to capitalist and tramp alike. Both were punpers; the capitalists by reason of what he had, and the tramp by reason of what he had, and the tramp by reason of what he had, and the tramp by reason of what he had, and the tramp has tons of appetite, while the tramp keep to the sinusness.

He told of his recent visit to New York where he visited fashionable hotels, and daughters of the rich who were so unfortunate as to be born in their environment of unhappiness. Here all admiration I ever had for Debs Immediately vanished. The thought of Harvard and Yale's athletes and Rooseveit's millionaire Rough Riders stood forth in strong contradiction to his mental picture.

He told of the sleepless nights of a Rockefeller, the burden of his millions, of

and Rooseveli's millionaire Rough Riders stood forth in strong contradiction to his mental picture.

He told of the sleepless nights of a Rockefeller, the burden of his millions, of the haunted feeling that was ever with him, of the skeletons in his closet, and his fear of the assasin's dagger. Bosh! I feel myself becoming sarcastle—something for which I have felt prone to condemn certain S. L. P. lenders when commenting upon the action of various reformers.

While no man is free from the pangs of conscience, there is absolutely no excuse for a man of Debs' supposed intellectual ability pincing the conscience of the rich in such a forturous state. A rudimental knowledge of philosophy should teach him that a man's material interest is the principal factor in determining his conception of morality. The capitalist has the time and means with which to ease his conscience—should be become remorseful. There is Florida in winter, Yellowstone Park and Old Point Comfort in the summer, mountain resorts, fifting, fishing, hunting, a trip to Europe, the opera, music in his home, and a thousand other diversions. And the "intellectual giant of the S. D. P." places the ability of this man to enjoy life upon a level with the inhabitants of the squalid tenement house.

A movement controlled by men promulating such erratic ideas as si his can be but a "boom," the object foremost being to "catch the masses."

while a feeling of brotherly love must be prominent in the coming social order, yet material laterest rules the world and is the foundation upon which we must build. At this stage in the evolution of society, sentiment and pathos are still the tools of the pulpiteer, the fanatic, and the duper, and cannot avail much in the establishment of the future stable system of society.

lishment of the future stable system of
society.

While Mr. Debs' recitation made a profound impression upon many of his audience, yet, notwithstanding that he is the
father of the Social Democratic party, he
showed that he is not a clear Socialist, for
had he been, he would have devoted a few
minutes of his time to the elucidation of
the class struggle, the evolution of production, and wage slavery, whereas these
salient features of true Socialism were only
collaterally touched by a few non-instructive remarks.

W. C. BENTON.

Cincinnati, O., April 26. C. BENTON.

The Clorious New Haven, Ct. Election-

The Clorious New Haven, Ct. Election.

To THE PEOPLE.—Our cry now is in this city: "On for the two thousand votes?"

Notice is hereby given to all comrades that Section New Haven by an uganimous vote decided that from April 1, 1869, the monthly dues for members of said Section shall be 23 cents instead of 20 cents formerly; and that from July 1, 1890, every member of this Section shall receive through the mail THE PEOPLE free of charge.

This step was taken to place in the hands of each comrade our national organ to enable him to be a good and successful agitator for our Cause. Comrades are called upon to help to carry this through. Readers of THE PEOPLE are asked to join our party and to come to our Section meetings, every second Tuesday of the month, at 135 Union street.

With April 18 a most enthusiastic municipal campuign came to a finish. Section New Haven, S. L. P., had at its regular meeting in January decided to enter the municipal campaign with full city and wards tickets. A committee of fifteen was appointed to manage the campaign. A municipal platform was drafted and 22,000 coples of it printed and distributed. Comrades A. Kerstinger, M. Ruther, Chas. Mercer, B. F. Kehnard, A. Orange, E. Oatley, M. Stodel, Wm. White and Thes. Stellerwald, as speakers, kept up a good splrit. Thirteen public meetings were held in the different Wards; empty stores were used with good results instead of regular halls. All through the campaign a good feeling prevalied; a growing interest was manifested by the working people to hear Socialism presched.

The many thousands of cards which we distributed for agitation purposes and to announce our meetings were read, at times thrown away and picked up again by others. When, on April 11, the good news came frem New Britain that we had carried 2 out of 8 Wards, elected 4 Councilmen and 1 Alderman, and cast 711 votes, our comrades set to work with renewed effort. The demand for ballots was unusually large. The capitalist press of the city and likewise the old party heelers began to take note of our work, and a kind of uneasy to creep over them, there was some fear that the New Britain action might be repeated. The local press gave a warning to the old party politicians, likewise did the New York "Herald" and "World"—also many Connecticut papers. On Monday, April 17, the "Evening Recister" of New Haven came with this on the front page top of third column:

"The Socialist Italiots Illegal; Will Not Best Counted Because the Wrong Type is Used.
25,000 copies of this were given out free to everyone coming out of the different factories on the ever of election. But the

25,000 copies of this Service to everyone coming out of the different factories on the ever of election. But it plot was too clumsy as not to be under stood, its purpose was undoubtedly to che the Socialist tide. It showed us, however the Socialist Lab

how they did fear the Socialist Labor Party.

The result of the election satisfied all of us. The capitalist press of the city and state has given a good deal of space to the growth of Socialism. Thousands of workers in this State to-day are confident that the Socialist Labor Party will seen get into power and better a day will be seen.

get into power and better a day will be seen.

The vote in detail was:

The Sullivan, Mayor, 92); F. Serret, Comptroller, Loo9; Geo, Manssield, Treasurer, 1992; Wm. Mayer, City Clerk, Loo5; J. Rohmer, Tax Collector, Lol12; F. Zimmermann, Sheriff, Lol4; F. Ganggel, Registrat, Lo34. Aldermen: Ward I. R. Tommers, 18; Ward 2, D. C'Keefe, 59; Ward 3, G. Marek, 138; Ward 4, C. Koch, 88; Ward 5, M. Stodel, 72; Ward 6, A. Laine, 63; Ward 7, Whittwollen, Hi5; Ward 8, E. Oatley, 97; Ward 9, P. Gelbrok, 145; Ward 11, C. White, 59; Ward 12, F. Werle, 69; Ward 13, A. Sinchair, 96. The vote for Selectmen was 1022; Grand Jurors, 1022; and Constablers, Loo0. A total of L120 ballots were cast. On April 18, last year, we poiled 522; votes; last fall, 694 votes were cast. This doubles our vote within one year.

were cast. This goundes our vote with a cone year.

We had in all 70 candidates on the ticket. The total vote was 17,459. The Democrats got 8,495; Republicans, 7,538; Socialists, 1,015 average votes. This puts the Socialist vote to 6 per cent, of the total.

F. SERIERI,

A Correction and a Notification to Bro. (?) Daly-

Bro. (?) Daly.

To THE PEOPLE.—Whether through the humble hand-writing of a plain workingman, or other reasons, some typographical errors appeared in the article "Manufacturing Strikes," of the 23rd instant, which

man, or other reasons, some typographical errors appeared in the article "Manufaculuring Strikes," of the 23rd instant, which i would like to see corrected. It may not be of great, or, importance at all. Yet as the saying goes: "Give the devil all the credit that is due to him."

In the first column, where Lynch, President of the International Union, addressed the meeting, the passage reads: "Lynch forgot to state though that Daily only got \$1.25 per day in the shop." If should read: "Lynch forgot to state though that Daily only got \$2.25 per day in the shop." The other error is of importance, as it characterizes the brutal instinct of that specimen; as soon as his material interest is involved, he goes to the extreme. The passage reads: "Hearing what happened, Bro. Daly rushed back and demanded a reconsideration of the motion. Thereupon his own brother said it would be folly to do so; this led to 'words' and Daily should read: "Hearing what happened, Bro. Daly rushed back and demanded a reconsideration of the motion. Thereupon his own brother said it would be folly to do so; this led to 'words' and Daily should read: "Hearing what happened, Bro. Daly rushed back and demanded a reconsideration of the motion. Thereupon his own brother said it would be folly to do so; this led to 'words' and Bro. Daly punched his—Dailys—brother's jaw"; etc.—So much for the corrections.

Now, I have been informed that Bro. Daily is feeling quite restless over that article, particularly because of its appearing at a time when the convention of the literaturing in the proper of doing better work for the cause of his fellow-raftsme," and they will have to face upagain. Au revoir.

THE SMASHER.

New York, April 30.

As to A tation.

To THE PEOPLE.—Hudson County has taken another step forward in its municipal elections. The vote in Jersey City last spring was 469, this spring 688; West Hoken 140, now 189; Hoboken 115, now 142; Weehawken 3, now 64. Union Hill also increased, exact figures not yet known. Guttenberg, Bayonie, Kearney, Harrison, Arlington and East Newark, had no licket in the field, belog, with the exception of Guttenberg, not yet organized. We shall devote our energies to organizing these places during the coming months and would be glad to hear from sympathizers willing to aid us in securing audiences.

By strategy I managed to secure the floor at a meeting of citizens in Union Hill Townhall, which had been called to consider the bids of several electric light companies. Three times the chairman declared me out of order, although I displayed a petition of taxpayers and citizens desiring met os speak on municipal ownership. Congressman Daly, the "friend of the laboring man," was present as counsel for a company composed mainly of politicians; exsenator Edwards, and other lesser luminaries, also made their appearance. Here was a golden opportunity for agitation, Forthwith I began to unmask and undress these legal gentlemen and exposed their uply nakedness to the uproorfous delight. finally the clear-cut demands of the S. L. P. to control all the means of production and distribution to an ATTENTIVE audi-

P. to control all the means of production and distribution to an ATTENTIVE audience.

Let me offer this advice to the comrades throughout our country. SEIZE EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR IN PUBLIC. If the majority will not come to hear us, let us force ourselves upon them in their public meetings. Attend the Aldermanic meetings and ask "crazy" questions. Send committees to the Board of Education meetings and ask for the use or the public school assembly rooms for educational lectures. The press will be obliged to take notice of you. If they report truthfully, well and good; if faisely, decidedly better. Your actions are bound to call forth discussion and gossip. These will aid you more than you really imagine. Speak above a whisper about the S. L. P., and its steady increase, in the street cars, ferry boats, or wherever somebody may hear. Do not leave the entire work to the speakers. Sometimes begin talking with a stranger about Socialism as though you were an outside man and you will be surprised at the amount of good you can do and how soon the air will be full of Socialist talk. Then is the time to organize.

Jersey City, May 1. Branches.
F. KRAFFT, Organizer.
Jersey City, May 1.

A Typical Scene-

A Typical Scene
To THE PEOPLE.—While the discussion with the "Volkszeltung" on the question as to who pays the taxes, is going oit, I would like to tell the readers of THE PEOPLE of an experience of mine during the recent spring election here, showing how the capitalist politicians make use of a comunon fallacy to bumboosie the workers, and how important it therefore is for Socialists to be clear on this question.

The campaigu "issue" was lower assessments and taxation. The Republicans had literally covered the city with a coat of placards showing how taxes had been increased during the last two years and calling upon workingmen therefore to put the Democrats out and the Reps in.

I attended a mass meeting at the "Dennis McLaughin Dem. Association." at which Mayor Hoss, the candidate for reclection, spoke.

The Mayor started in by boasting of the fact that during his term of office the wayes of all the municipal employes ind been reduced, and that the money thus saved land gone back into the pockets of the overburdened tax-payers.

He appealed to the property owners and tax-payers for their suffrage: therefore, he continued, he was also entitled to the votes of the workingmen, because he had alwiys tooked out for their interests, as it vas they who had to stand the biggest part of the burien of taxation in the last malysis.

When he had concluded his remarks, I

arcse and asked if I might be allowed the floor for the purpose of asking the Mayor a question. This the chairman at first refused to do, declaring me out of order. I became so persistent, however, appealing in the name of the workingmen present to be granted a hearing, that he was finally compelled to yield.

I said that since the Mayor had pledged himself to guard the interests of the business men, the property owners and the tax-payers, that he ought certainly receive the votes of that class, the aforesaid property owners and tax-payers. However, why should I, a workingman, owning no property and having therefore nothing to pay taxes on, on account of being robbed of all I produced over and above a small amount of wages, due to the private ownership of the means of production by the capitalist class, why should I or any member of the working class support the interests of the tax-paying and property-holding class and against our interests as workingmen, which consisted in getting possession of those tools of production necessary to us, and since we were exploited out of the greater portion of what wealth we produced anyway, what difference it made to us how the thieves divided their booty among themselves.

It was with the utmost difficulty that I was with the utmost difficulty that I was contained to the contained in getting these for below on.

way, want uncrease it made the way, what uncrease it hieres divided their booty among themselves.

It was with the utmost difficulty that I succeeded in getting thus far, being constantly interrupted with cries of "Put him out," "Shut him up," etc., etc. His "Brildancy" the Mayor, then arose and attempted to reply, but became so confused that a henchman, he seeing his master's predicament, took his place. After hemming and hawing for a while, he answered me by saying that it was the workers who paid the traxes, not directly, of course, but in the shape of increased and higher cost of living.

I again attempted to secure the floor, but was prevented by the chairman from doing so. I therefore left the hall, followed by a large portion of the audience, to whom I explained the stand taken by the Socialist Labor Party on this and numerous other questions.

ED, LOEWENTHALL,

Jersey City, May 2.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address. 1

H. B., CLEVELAND, O.—The Governor of Delaware and all the State officers are Democrats; in the Senate there is a Democratic majority of one; in the House there is a Republican majority of 11. Which party, the Republican or the Democratic is in power?

H. W. R., NEWARK, N. J.—The detailed figures you desire will be found in the leaflet on Taxation that the National Exe-cutive Committee is about to issue.

M. K., BOSTON, MASS.—M. V. Ball of Warren, Pa., whose correspondence was published with an answer in last week's issue, raised the same point you did in less space than you. You will find your ques-tion answered there.

E. O. C., WICHITA, KANS.—Comrade Keep was told by several milk sellers in Central New York that milk sold at one time during the past three years for % of one cent a quart delivered at the railroad station.

station.

J. W. R., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Don't degrade a difference or conflict of principles into a personal row. The issues between the Party and the "New Yorker Volksseitung" are important issues of principles. In such conflicts much dust always is raised; but the dust is no part of the combat, and can be taken for such only by superficial observers. There is no personal animosity in the matter, at lenst not at the bottom of it; nor is it an issue between individuals. The "Volkszeitung" tries to make it out such, but that is only an evidence of its dire stress and distress,—for which we should all have charity.

L. L. J., CANTON, O.—Where did you get the idea from that Marx' economics can have reference to the manual laborer only? Hear Marx-limself speak (Capital, p. 318):

"Capitalist production is not merely the production of commodities.—It is essectially

"capitalist production, it is essettially the production of surplus value. The laborer produces, not for himself, but for capital. It no longer suffices, therefore, that he should simply produce. He must produce surplus value. That laborer alone is productive who produces surplus value for the capitalist, and thus works for the self-expansion of capital. If we may take

INSTEAD OF A SAUBAGE FACTORY,
DOES NOT ALTER THIS RELATION."

S. D., ALBANY, N. Y.—For ample information on the several issues between the Party and the "New Yorker Voltasseitung," or the elements that the latter represents, read up as follows:

1. ON THE STATUS OF TRADE UNIONISM: THE PEOPLE of Dec. 25, 1898; Jan. 1 and 8, and April 16, 1898.

2. ON THE STATUS OF THE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION: THE PEOPLE of April 2 and 16, 39.

3. ON THE QUESTION OF TAXATION: THE PEOPLE of March 5 and 28, April 9 and 23, '99, and successive issues of THE PEOPLE including this one.

4. AS TO ALL THESE POINTS TO GETHER: The document of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.. in last week's issue.

5. You should also send down il cents to the "Volkszeitung" and get a copy of a new monthly publication that it now issues, it is in the "English" language; its name is too long to remember; around here it is called "The Tax-Fayer," for short. It gives what it calls its side of these questions. It is well worth 8 cents; it would be cheap at 10, considering the fun you can get out of it.

be cheap at 10, considering the fun you can get out of it.

W. W. A., LANSINGBURG, N. Y.—Com-rade De Leon will speak in Truy to the striking building trades on the 5th instant. Will stop at the Mansion House, Call there or leave word.

A. M., NEW LONDON, CONN.—Male births are more numerous in northern latitudes, female births are more numerous in southern latitudes; the two about compensate.

J. M. D., BALTIMORE, IND.—The May Day Festival is no hollow demonstration. Watch its development. There any volumes in it.

DAILY PEOPLE Minor Fund.

N. E. DeLany, Buffalo, N. Y.....

5.00

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Lawrence Lee, Box 208, Olnerville, R. L.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.:
Austin Beoodreau, 40 Lucas street,
RALTINORE, MD.:
R. T. Maycumber, 1924 Christian street.

MAY-DAY OVERFLOW.

(Under the above head, and beginning with the issue of the 7th instant, we shall successively publish, until exhausted, the several contributions, that, intended for the May Day issue, were crowded out mainly for want of space, and most of them only two exceptions, all the contributors grasped well the nature of the request for an article "casting special light on the State of the writer," it was with regret that the May Day issue could not be enlarged so as to take them all in. As these are all of value, the next best thing will now be done by publishing them successively. The whole set—those that appeared in the May Day issue, together with the "Overflow,"—will constitute a valuable historic document upon the "lay of the land" and the spirit of the Movement in America at the time of last May Day of the 19th Century.]

VERMONT.

CAPITAL'S METHOD OF TEACHING THE PRO-LETARIAT.

By Ernest Lemmon.

The backward industrial development is probably one reason why we still lag in the rear in not having a well equipped Socialist Labor party in Vermont. Headed by the Central Vermont Railroad Company, the small capitalist class, the shop-keeping element, and the adherents of buggy respectability generally constitute the political life of the State. The farmer class, though poor and in debt, still vote solidly with capitalism and reaction. Judging by their appearance, the farmers, Uke the proletariat, have nothing to conserve except poverty, debts, and hard labor.

With the middle class in full control With the inidial cases in fun control
of the public powers, the only possible
result is that pettifogging rascality
reigns supreme in every department of
public life. Every small city and village in the State is over-run with lawyers, policemen, and sheriffs, who bask in the sunshine of the prohibition, and other antiquated and hypocritical laws, and fatten on their corrupt administra.

The S. L. P. of the State does not in tend to side-track the main issue by at-tacking those abuses, but regard them in much the same light that the British Socialists regard the Throne, i. e., they will disappear when the economic props which sustain them disappear.

The Granite Cutters' Union, the only large, though not as yet powerful workers' organization in the State had some nine years ago, a taste of the love the middle class entertain for even this weak, and, to them, comparatively harmless, labor organization. For re-fusing to work with a non-union man several of their members were placed in jail; and thereupon a conspiracy ac-tion, which dragged its weary course through the law courts for a period of through the law courts for a period of six years, costing the union over \$20,000 for lawyer's fees, was insti-tuted against the union and finally ended in a fine of \$2,000 being imposed upon it. Such has been the benumbing influence of pure and simpledom, that even with this object lesson of capital-ist brutality before them, absolutely nothing was done to organize our class vote, until our National Executive Comvote, until our National Executive Committee, two years ago, sent a repre sentative of our Party through the

State on an organizing tour.

Five Sections of the S. L. P. were Five Sections of the S. L. P. were thereafter formed. Two of those Sections, Barre and Graniteville, are still alive. We have, I fear, been lacking in that energy and enthusiasm which alone makes one a Socialist worthy of the name. The recent visit of Conrade Avery of Boston has, however, won us new adherents and fired us with hope and new devotion for the cause. and new devotion for the cause.

Unaided by the Trusts, the capitalist class of Vermont has been able to rigidly enforce the law of wages. The highest wages paid by the Central Vermont Railroad Company for ma-chine shop hands, section men, etc., is from a dollar and ten cents, to a dollar and fifty cents per day; while in the and fifty cents per day; while in the saw mills, the factories in Winoskie and the Rutland marble quarries the wages fall below a dollar per day. The workers are also so driven at their work and starved by want of proper food and clothing that they are old ere they reach the age of forty.

There is no employers' liability law

in the State, the capitalist class being thus granted full license. The tale of killed and wounded on the railroads and in the quarries mounts up high. A press report of four or five lines is all that comes of such things, as far as the great doclle public are concerned, and a subscription paper circulated among the workers in order to slightly alleviate the suffering of the victim's family or relations.

In the granite industry better condi-

tions as regards hours and wages ob tain; but the time is rapidly approaching when, with the development of machinery and syndicate control of the industry, the wage workers in the granite trade must submit to a reduction in their wages, unless they immediately decide to enter the political arena, armed with the class-conscious bailot of the S. L. P.

There are at the present hour negotiations on foot to form a Trust to con-trol the granite industry. The larger capitalists fume and chafe because of the competition of the smaller fry of their class, hence the concerted effort which is being made to freeze them out of the business, and incidentally to re duce the cost of production by being better able to dictate their own terms

to their wage workers.

The process of capitalist evolution in reducing skilled work to the level of unskilled, although the process has been slow in the granite industry, has not been entirely absent. The pueumatic tool, introduced into the trade some plan years ago is being perfected as tic tool, introduced into the trade some nine years ago, is being perfected ev-ery year; its motive power is com-pressed air; and its use on the finer grades of work has doubled the output per man. With the planing and bush-ing machine, also driven by compressed air, which was introduced into the trade dive years ago, one man is canable of five years ago, one man is capable of doing the work of twelve men by the old hand process. While the McDonald machine is, on large work, capable of doing the work of not less than fifteen men. The advent of the Trust will

mean the introduction of more machin-

Nevertheless, with a knowledge of the educational and revolutionary power of the class-conscious ballot, we, wage slaves of Vermont, face the future hopeful and alert, confident that ere the next century be many years old, we will have won Vermont for So-

DELAWARE.

SOME FREAK EXPERIENCES

By P. J. Edwards, Wilmington.

Delaware has been boomed as a State in which "the single taxers are carrying on a lively agitation." In speaking or writing on the subject, the first question that presents itself is, What do those words (single tax) imply? And second, What have its advocates accomplished?

To the first it may be said that the single tax was the abracadabra which enabled a well-meaning gentleman to widely advertise himself and his writings, and those products of his brain and pen having a germ of economic thought put in an entertaining way, led a number of people, who had their thoughts aroused from a dormant to a semi-active state, to adopt it as a political creed; utterly failing, however, to see its fallacies. And having jumped at the conclusion that it was a cure-all for economic ills, they went boldly forth and proclaimed it from hill tops and in valleys, on street corners and in halls, until a great deal of attention was attracted and a demand for Mr. George's works resulted. But after a perusal of these books, thoughtful peo-ple laid them aside, having discovered the sham. There was no principle back of all these arguments, only a new me-thod of collecting tax was advocated. and to-day the apostles of single tax iterate and reiterate the cry that, if taxes were placed on land, or land values, which is a distinction without a difference, our economic ills would disappear and men and women would only unlimited comfort and hanningss disappear and men and women would enjoy unlimited comfort and happiness. "Give us free land," is their slogan here in Delaware, "and we will be happy." And this is shouted over this little State day and night, despite the fact that anyone can get land free and free of taxation for ten years if they will start a mill, factory or shop of any kind and place in it the implements of production in other words, if they have production, in other words, if they have capital; and in the neighboring State of Maryland the same offer is held out to those who have the means to buy machinery. Regardless, however, of this offer of free land, the single tax orators go on with the same old worn-out arguments, which have been picked to pieces time and again by the light of facts known to everyone in this State.

Why, then, do they persist? is a ques tion that naturally presents itself. Well, the reason mostly given for their persistency is, that the most of them are well-meaning people, yet they are but superficial thinkers and inclined to hero worship. Henry George, at one time, was their Joss, and his elimina-tion has not altered the situation to any extent as yet.

Let me now glance at a specimen of the orators they brought here in 1896. He was a man on the salary list, and at the close of the campaign he re-marked to a friend: "That it made,him sick to think those Single Taxers could not see any further than they did, for he believed that Socialism was the cure for the present bad conditions in so-ciety."

With men on the list of speakers who thought one way and spoke contrary to their convictions, is it any wonder that a campaign which was conducted for fifteen months previous to November, 1896, was a fizzle, and the \$20,00 which they claimed to have spent was wasted, and only a fraction over nine hundred votes cast for the single tax

then. At the city election, held in June, 1897, they polled some six hun-dred votes, and expended seven hundred dollars; expensive campaigning that is, to be sure, and as most of their talking was done on street corners, where did the money go? Probably it went to pay the car fare and hotel bills of the Philadelphia speakers.

In November, 1808, they had a ticket In November, Issis, they had a ticket in this city, legislative districts, and they proclaimed they would poll fifteen hundred votes. It is sad to relate, they polled a fraction over five hundred, a loss of about ten per cent, when comioss of anout ten per cent, when compared with the previous election. At this rate a few more contests will wipe them out completely. And they fail to see why they are on the toboggan gliding to extinction!

It is the same old story, as has been told about the People's party in the

told about the People's party in the West. Fusion is their hobby, and fusion means confusion and disaster. Honest people look with suspicion upon a reform party that is willing to join hands with either of the capitalist parties, and help them to uphold the competitive system, that system which is wrecking homes, lives, hopes, every-thing that mankind holds dear and sacred, is it surprising that single tax arguments fail to draw the masses

It is to be hoped that the honest mer It is to be hoped that the honest men among them will cease chasing this shadow of political economy, and soon join those who have already grasped the substance of political wisdom as represented by and in the platform of the Socialist Labor party.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

KARL MARX NEVER SAID anything of any consequence about our portrait of him; but there are those who knew him and pronounce it the best portrait of the

best portrait of the

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413

. OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secre-tary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA.—National Executive Committee— Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.-For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee. Meeting held Sunday, April 23, with P. Murphy in the chair. All present except Keep, who was absent on agitation and was excused. The financial report for the week was dispensed with until next meeting.

was excused. The financial report for the week was dispensed with until next meeting.

Committee on drawing up the Statement to the Party membership on the matter of the "Vedisxelfung" and thes-Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association, made its report. Resolved, to adopt the same and publish in the Party organs, each of the members of the N. E. C. to sign the same in favor or against, as the case may be. The following members were in favor of the Statement and signed it: Brown, Murphy, Kinneally, Matchett, Sanlai and Keep; against Stabl.

A communication from Chicago, referring to charges disposed of by the Section against two of its members, was received and the Secretary instructed to reply. Section Mi waukee seat a resolution of present in the case of two of its members reinstated by the Board of Appeals. The Secretary is to answer and explain the matter. Section Roscoe, Pa., reported the suspension, for the term of six months, of G. Kaiser, C. Heinrich, H. Otto, and J. Otto, The National Board of Appeals sent the following call:

"Section San Francisco is hereby notified.

"Section San Francisco is hereby notified that Comrade Oliver Everet has appealed against the decision of the City Central Committee of Section San Francisco, relative engrossing of constitution. The Section is hereby requested to submit its side of the case within four weeks from date of this publication." "HOBERT BANDLOW, Secretary."

Charters were granted to new Sections In: Barre, Vt., and Athol; Mass.

Charters were granted to new Sections In: Barne, Vt., and Athol; Mass.

Meeting of May 2, with C. H. Matchett in the chair. All present. Financial report for week ending April 22 showeds receipts, \$101.21; expenditures, \$112.32; for week ending April 29: receipts, \$162.75; expenditures, \$67.01.

Comrade Max Forker appeared before the Committee to get instructions as to his representing the Party at the preliminary conference for the International Congress, to be held in Brussels end of this month.

Resolved, that Connade Sanial be sent to New Britain, Conn., to ald the newly elected officials in their work.

Section Chicago, Ill., reported the expulsion of Eugene Dietzgen, by a vote of 183 to 9, for having given moral and financial fid to another political party. Section firmingham, Ala., reported the expulsion of Tom Wilson, for having taken part in a Democrate primary.

Hickey and Keinard reported good work in Illinois and Connecticut respectively.

The following communications were received from the Board of Appeals:

ceived from the Board of Appeals:

1. "Section Yonkers, N. Y., is hereby requested to submit the facts in the case against Comrade Fred, Rennetts, which led to his suspension from the Section, within four weeks from the publication of this notice, Comrade Bennetts Laving appealed to the Board."

2. "Section Chicago, Ill., is hereby requested to submit statement of facts in the case of Eugene Dietzgea, expelled, the comrade having appealed from the decision of the Section.

of the Section.
"ROBERT BANDLOW, Secretary."

A charter was granted to a new Section at Mesn, Arizona. JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Recording Secretary.

Canada.

Montreal, March 13, 1896.

Montreal, March 13, 1896.

Meeting of Canadian National Executive Committee, held on the above date. Fred Olson, chalrman. Members present: M. Saunders, E. Ellison, G. Figg, and J. 'arke. Financial report for year ending Pebruary 14, 1895, showed: receipts, \$55,55; expenditures, \$50,675. Secretary reported that since the last meeting Charters had been applied for and granted to new Sections in Vancouver, B. C., and Halifax, N. S. Resolved, that the granting of same be approved. Applications were received for Charters for one French and one English-speaking Section in Montreal. After considerable discussion it was resolved, that as the English Section (Section Montreal) had falled to hold a meeting since Nov. 13, 1898, it must be considered defunct, and as the application from new English Section bears the signatures of 13 persons, only 2 of whom were members of the former Section, therefore, both Charters be granted. Organizer of Section Ottawa reported that Section had not met for some time past; resolved, that the Secretary be instructed to correspond with a view to arranging for visit of organizer to reorganize Section Ottawa. Application received from member of Section Hamilton, applying for position of Party organizer for the period of one year at stated salary; resolved, that N. E. C. regrets its inability to enter into such engagements at this juncture. Communication from organizer for Section Hamilton regarding municipal election recently held in that city. Communication from organizer to forecome such engagements at this juncture. Communication from organizer for Section Hamilton regarding municipal election preently held in that city. Communication from organizer to section seemly held in that city. Communication from organizer to section seemly held in that city. Communication from organizer to section seemly held in the city. Communication from organizer to section seemly held in the city. Communication from organizer to section seemly held in the city. Communication from

In vote on questions formers, general vote.

Sections in Canada are hereby notified that the term of office of present N. E. C. being about to expire, they proceed to nominate with as little delay as possible, first, seat of National Executive Committee; second, Seat of National Board of Appeals, By order of Canadian National Executive Committee.

GEORGE MOORE, Secretary.

Illinois.

FREERURG.—The result of Comrade Hickey's work in this village among the miners was shown on election day, when we elected two Trustees by a vote of 116.

The miners are beginning to get class-conscious and are moving fast.

We will elect two more of our men next year and have the majority in the Council.

GEORGE HILD.

Massachusetts. STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

Dear Comrades:—The Massachusetts State
Committee of the Socialist Labor party at
its last meeting voted to call the convention for the purpose of nominating a caudidate for Governor, Lieutenant Governor,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Receiver General,
Auditor and Attorney General, and transact any other business that may properly
come before it sometime the last week in
September.

The caucuses will be held on one of the
following dates, Sept. 11, or 12. The official
calls will be issued about 4 weeks previous
to the holding of the caucuses.

The State Committee calls your attention
to the great necessity of enrolling every Socialist voter in your city or town, and they
would urge you to proceed at once with the
eurollment to ascertain the politics of every
voter.

L. D. USHER, Secretary.

L. D. USHER, Secretary.

Dear Comrades:—We publish Comrade
Keinard's tour through the State of Massachusetts. You are requested to prepare
from him, and if it is not possible to do so,
inform the State Committee as early as is
convenient.
The comrades expenses are borne by the
National Executive Committee, but the
Committee expects that the Sections will
contribute, and the organizer is instructed
to collect financial aid to be accounted for
in the General Agritation Fund.

We wish to call attention to our Flyer,
gotten up for the purpose of advertising
these meetings, which the Committee can

furnish you at 80 cents a 1,000, express paid at your end. We hope that you will see the necessity of advertising: that these flyers will meet your requirements, and that you will order as large a number as your work requires.

We also call you attention to the necessity of using our Party organ. THE PEO-PLE, at these neetings and a large number of subscriptions were taken. If this can be done where Socialism is but little known the results ought to be much larger where we have been organized.

It may be well at this time to remind you that the Party has voted to form a society for the purpose of paying 10 cents a week to defray the expenses of a State organizer, the stamps are now ready and the Committee can also furnish you with earls designed to paste the special stamps in, at the small sum of one cent each. We hope that as many comrades as can will organize for this purpose.

The State Committee have received some returns from the compon books and they are of the opinion that as Sections receive 45 per cent. on all collections on these books, it is a good policy to push the sale of them, as it provides a fund for the Section as well as the Committee, bearing in mind that the larger the amount of funds at the disposal of the Committee, bearing in mind that the larger the amount of funds at the disposal of the Committee, to each will be the amount of work done by the Party; this plan also enables you to reach those who are not perhaps able to otherwise aid the Party.

We also recommend the holding of open air nectings this summor. The State Chamitte will do all in neir power by patting Sections in communication with the speakers of the Party.

L. D. USHER, Secretary!

I. D. USHER, Secretary?

THE BOSTON Karl Marx Class offers opportunities for developing the speaker, the debuter, and the writer. The review one evening consists of an orni statement of what we have studied; what we have found a unit of wealth to be, and the laws which betray its movements and govern it. Debutes take place on mooted questions which arise; For instance, for several weeks past interesting the use of the decidence of the decidence

MARTHA MOORE AVERY, Director.

BOSTON.—Section Poston will hold a meeting upon the Boston Common. Sunday, May 14, 1829, and will continue to hold meetings upon the same as bing as the weather permits. The sociation of the next ings to be held is the 10th tree south of Tite Walk, Charles street Mail; hours, 3 to 5 t.m.

New York.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.

New York.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.

Proceedings of the General Committee,
April 22, 1859. Meeting at 64 East 4th
street, Comrades Katz and Keep presided.
Committee on Creductials reports favorably
on the following:
New York—th A. D., John Rebbins in
place of Levine; 8th A. D., Moscovitz in
place of Wm. Berdichevsky; 17th A. D., W.
Meyer and Frank Harth in place of H.
Ellers and B. O'Toole; 20th A. D., John
Laffey in place of P. Campbell; 26th A. D.,
C. Kett in place of A. Weiteder; 30th A.
D., 18t, 1, W. Bartels and Adolf Jabilinows,
ky; 32d and 33d A. D.'s. S. Cooper in place
of Geibel; 34th and 35th A. D. S. Pred, A.
Olipp in place of G. Schmeikel, 27th Ward
Branch I. Brooklyn, sends John Danner,
mann in place of F. Rosenblath and B.
Kaufman as a third delegate. The Committee states that the Branch is entitled to but
two delegates and therefore reports unfavorably on the credentials of B. Kaufman. The report was concurred in.
Seventeen new members admitted.
Charges by Miss B. Asch against J. Assel
referred to Grievance Committee.—The
Mt. More's Educational Club refuses to give
up the property of the Section without or
ders from the N. E., C. The club also demands compensation for storage. The Organizer was instructed to inform them that
this matter concerns the Section exclusively
and that no compensation would be made
to the club for withholding the property
of the Section. Concurred in.
A letter was received from 21st Ward
Branch I. stating that the Branch is still
in existence, though meetings had not been
held for some months. The Organizer was
instructed to investigate the condition of
the Branch and report at the next meeting
of the G. C. Concurred in.
The investigation into the recent occurreness at the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association is still in progress.
A debate takes place in 21st Ward, Brookier, street and the recent occurreness at the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association is still in progress.
A debate takes place in 21st Ward, Brookier, or street

dorsed.

Lists with naturalization questions can be obtained free of charge from the Organ-

he obtained free of considering the decision for the Section. The Grievance Committee was ordered to prepare the case for the Section.

of the Section. The Grievance Committee was ordered to prepare the case for the Section.

Delegates from 4th A. D. report that the District decided not to give reasons for withdrawing belegate Simpson and to state that J. Halpern was elected delegate at a regular meeting of the District. Moved to accept report. Amended, to seat Halpern, Amendednment carried by 34 against 20, and motion lost by 31 against 19.

The Grievance Committee reports that Emil Slegel, Jr., states that he was out of work for considerable time and promises to pay 810 monthly on account of his indebtedness to the Section. The Committee recommends to thay over the case till Nov. 1, 1899. Concurred in.

The Grievance Committee was instructed to bring in a report on the charges of De Leon against Wabdinger at next meeting.

The Entertainment Committee reports that German Walters' Union No. 1 passed a resolution condemning the Section for hiring Webster Hall, though the conditions will be strictly union in every respect. The Committee prepare henceforth all statements in cases of appeal from the Section. Word and carried that the Grievance Committee prepare henceforth all statements in cases of appeal from the Section, except when its reports were not concurred in. The statements are to be submitted to the Executive Committee.

Adjournment followed.

H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

DAILY PEOPISE CONFERENCE.

Meeting of the buily People Conference; Comraces S. Cooper and A. Gillhaus in the chair. Thirteen new delegates were seated. A communication from John J. Kinneaily, elected by the N. E. C. to represent it at the Conference, was read and ordered to be filed.

The following officers have been elected: S. Cooper, Organizer: S. Klein, Rec. Secretary: E. Siff, Fin. Secretary: A. Gillhaus, Corresp. Secretary: John J. Kinneaily, Trensurer: M. Rosenberg, Sergeant at Arms. Executive Committee: De Leon, Wherry, Wagner, Werdenberg, D. Klein, Steindler, Beadlein, and Rosenberg, Auditing Committee.

It was decided to meet in the future every 2d and 4th Monday evening in the month: this to go into effect in the month: 3th and 4th Monday evening Secretary was instructed to request the surrounding Sections to send delegates to the Conference.

The following donations were made by organizations toward defraying the expenses: 20th A. D., \$1: 28th A. D., \$1: 32d and 32d A. D., \$3: 30 cents to be paid every month: 34th and 35th A. D., \$5: 60 cents: 7th A. D. S. T. Total ucome to date, \$6; expenses, \$1.50.

The Executive Committee will meet on Sanday evening, April 30, at 64 E. 4th street; and will report to the next meeting.

The Secretary was instructed to publish the proceedings of future meetings in all Party organs.

The Secretarys of Interest the proceedings of Interest the proceedings of Interest the Party organs.

Meeting was then adjourned.

S. KLEIN, Secretary.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Socialists of Kensington District held their first op n air meeting Saturday. April 29. There was a large attendance, Comrade Clark spoke and was attentively listened to.

Now let the other Districts of Philadelphia wake up and go among our brothers with the gospel of Socialism.

Get near the working class and show them the way out.

Wake up! M. WAIT.

Wisconsin.

To the Comrades of Wisconsin:-With lightning-like rapiditiy the year of 1900 is approaching, in which year we will

have two of the most important and eventful elections. "Let us prepare for war in time of peace." so that the results of these elections will bring encouragement and enthusiasm to every comrade and be a record breaker for the 8. L. P. in Wisconsin. In the entire country the Socialist Labor Party is growing and building up a fontdation with indisputable certainty. Is Wisconsin going to be at the end of the procession? Wh. and the limited means at our disposal and that the work of our courades was not an easy task, but we believe that still better results can be obtained if the agitation in the State can be carried on in a more energetic and systematic manner than has been done heretofore, if the means at our disposal would be increased.

Committee can be placed in a position to be able to send English and German speak ers with more regularity tarougn the State. In order to accomplish this the State Committee can be placed in a position to be able to send English and German speak ers with more regularity tarougn the State. In order to accomplish this the State Committee and he placed in a position to be able to send English and German speak will be martained by vountary contributions from Socialists of Wisconsin. Comrades, we hope this appear will not be in vain. The agitation fund has become an unquestionable necessity if we wish to march on more rapidly.

All contributions will be published in the Party organs. Send all money to the Secretary of the State Committee, Fraak R. Wilke, 1084 Tenth street, Milwankee, Wis. Contributions received up to date:
Fred Henschel, 50c.; Rich, Koeppel, 50c.; Frank R. Wilke, 50c.; Ed. M. Rubininger. Sec.; Mike Schmidt, 25c.; Dr. F. A. Goedeck, 50c.; Gille, Soc.; Dr. F. A. Goedeck, 50c.; Gi

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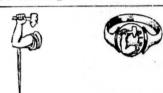
DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE".

Next meeting of the Conference will be

MONDAY Evening, MAY 8, AT NO. 98 AVENUE C.

Delegates.
Sections not yet represented are requested to send delegates.

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Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Union and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this beading thereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Dune street, Room 96, New York City, Gen-erial Secretary: William L. Brower, Financial Secretary Murphy, General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secre-tary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1018 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., the half of Essex County Socialist Change Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 18

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANE UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Free

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 9). Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.

- District 1 (Hohemian), 33 East 7im street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. - District II (Herman), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m. - District III meets at the Clubhouse, 200 East 50th street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m. - District IV meets at 342 West 42 East 60th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. - The Hoard of Supervisors meets every Tuerday at Faulhaber's Hail, 1551 2nd avenue at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS, meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday eve-ing at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE,

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 52d and 33d A. D.'s. S. L. P., 118 E. 110th street, N. Y. Business meetings every Thursday. Free reading room oper from 7:30 p. m. to 11:30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Head-quarters 79 East 4th street. Meeting every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lants, Cor. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P. 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d are and 149th street. Open every evening Regular business meeting every Frida. SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Surday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teuronia Assembly Rooms, 15:-160 a avenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of 8, 7, & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum, Regular meeting 1st and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 30

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SO-CIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Monday evening at 206 E 86th st. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Com-and join.

and join.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houste, street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District, Business meet-ing every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open ev-ery evening. Visitors welcome.

Arbeiter- Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of

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